

BOSTON BUSINESS
MEN ACT ON RATES
AT MEETING TODAY

Transportation Expert C. H. Jones of the Merchants Association Points Out Menace to Our Industries.

SHOWS THE REASON

Warns the Manufacturers to Organize to Protect Their Trembling Interests From Railroad Greed.

By far the most important feature of the meeting of New England business men at the Chamber of Commerce today where the matter of freight difficulties was discussed at length was the statement of C. H. Jones of Boston, who as chairman of the transportation committee of the Boston Merchants Association, has made an exhaustive study of the situation at present, and of the results to New England industries should the western roads take from New England the freight rate differentials which are now enjoyed.

The meeting was called to order at 11:30 this forenoon by James J. Storrow, who welcomed the visiting representatives of New England trade associations, and he was followed by Bernard J. Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce. Resolutions were adopted at the forenoon session and adjournment was made for luncheon at the Parker House after the delivery of Mr. Jones' speech.

Mr. Jones in opening his remarks referred to the threats which it is alleged have been made by the officials of western roads and of their meeting in New York when but a single vote had stood between the shippers of New England and the loss of their differential rates on westbound freight.

"Such of us," he said, "as have attempted to keep in touch with transportation matters, for the benefit of the industries we represent, were shortly besieged with inquiries from interested friends and anxious shippers. The Sunday papers wanted to know what it all meant, and what we were going to do about it, and taken all together, it is fair to say that for a quiet Sabbath morning, quite a genuine sensation of alarm and warning had been created.

"A little quiet investigation brought out some rather interesting and significant facts.

"We had all known from frequent newspaper notices that the trunk lines had been more or less uneasy since the New Haven introduced their 10-cent all-rail differential from New York last summer, but none of us supposed that their action in doing this, or the controversy resulting from it, would in any way involve New England rates. It was therefore a real cause for uneasiness when it was learned that these great trunk lines, the Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio had determined to put a stop to the advantage obtained by the New Haven road, and to do this had proposed that the objectionable New York rate be abolished, and also that all New England all-rail differentials be abolished at the same time, and to this unreasonable, illogical and unjust proposition the New Haven and Boston & Maine had promptly agreed.

"Explanations of their action have been numerous and of great length, but the undeniable fact remains, that not only the well being, but even the existence of many of our New England industries appears to be in jeopardy from the action of railroad managers outside of New England, who have no interest in our welfare, and who, when occasion arises, are not disposed to consider our interests or our rights, and take action injurious to us merely for their convenience in adjusting differences among themselves, which in no way concern us, and for which we are in no way responsible.

"Such a state of affairs is intolerable. If the business men of New England do not accept this incident as sufficient notice, and get together in some form of effective organization, for the protection of their interests as merchants and shippers, then not only public spirit but private interest is dead among us, and we may as well make up our minds to accept such privileges and opportunities in regard to transportation as these railroad managers may see fit, in the development of their own interest, to bestow upon us.

"Railroads have during recent years come much more largely into control of a few great financiers, and the interstate commerce commission has undertaken to regulate more strictly traffic and enforce the laws against rebates and discrimination, with the result that competition is very greatly reduced, and rates are not now easily disturbed.

"While the roads may be within their legal rights in making arrangements of this sort, such adjustments are certainly not in the interest of shippers or the public, and this tendency calls for continual watchfulness and makes imperative a state of preparedness on the part of our commercial organizations that we have never before considered necessary.

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TAFT SCORES PLANS
OF 'MUCKRAKERS' TO
DISCREDIT HIS RULE

President and His Advisers Take Steps to Thwart Proposed Attack by Radical Organs of the Country.

WASHINGTON—President Taft today continues to hold the ground that the threatened outbreak of the "muckrakers" will ultimately do him no harm; indeed, he thinks that a little publicity is about all that is necessary in order to put the movement well out of business before it is fairly started. In this opinion the President has the support of his cabinet, and of other gentlemen in public life with whom he has talked.

The subject has been given careful attention. All the facts regarding the proposed outbreak, so far as they have become public, have been laid before him, and he has had clippings of one or two of the preliminary attacks, made by syndicate writers in this city. An examination of these clippings shows that the proposed attack is to be predicated wholly on his appointments thus far made, and not on anything he has done as President, for he has been in office too short a time to establish a record for or against anything or anybody.

These clippings complain because the President has appointed to places in the cabinet such men as Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Nagel, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Knox. The point is made that these men were formerly in the pay of great corporations that opposed the Roosevelt policies and consequently that they are not in position to render faithful service to the people. The very fact that they have been appointed is taken as evidence that the Taft administration is to throw the Roosevelt policies overboard and permit the reactionaries or the constructive wing of the Republican party to control him.

On the mere fact, therefore, that the gentlemen named have gone into the Taft cabinet, the charge is predicated.

LOWELL FIREMEN
TO CLEAN ROADS

Mayor Brown Orders Department Crews to Assist in Flushing the Paved Streets of City.

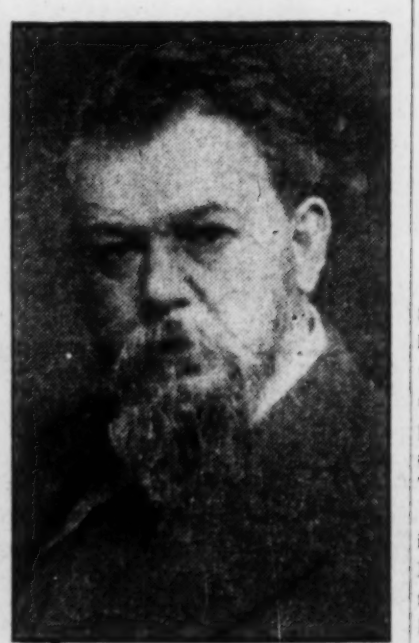
LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor Brown has given orders to the fire department to help in the work of clearing the city's streets and the streets in the downtown district will be flushed to clean them thoroughly. The streets that are paved will be the only ones flushed.

Hose 7 will care for Middlesex street from Tower's Corner to Garnet street, the work being done at 4 a. m. Engine 3, the Palmer street engine, will look after the part of Central street paved with the new granite blocks, and this will wash off as clean as asphalt pavement and is in high favor with teamsters and drivers.

The mayor believes that the fire department should be utilized for this work and do much toward keeping the city clean.

COURT DISMISSES AUTOIST. Judge Erie in the municipal court this morning dismissed the case of Charles Denham, charged with leaving an automobile in Pemberton square more than 20 minutes unattended, and also with leaving it facing in the wrong direction.

ACCEPTS DEDHAM CALL. The Rev. William H. Parker of Reading has accepted the call to become pastor of the First Church (Unitarian) of Dedham and expects to begin his pastorate Sunday, May 2.

SOROLLA IS PAINTING TAFT'S
FIRST PORTRAIT AS PRESIDENT

JOAQUIN SOROLLA Y BASTIDA. Spanish artist who is soon to exhibit 200 paintings in Boston, and who will paint portrait of President Taft.

Revolt Reported in Turkey Today Following Mutiny
of Troops Demanding Dismissal of Three Officials

Minister of War Is Said to Be a Fugitive, and House of Parliament Is Surrounded With Rebellious Troops—New Regime Is Cause of Trouble.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Vienna)—The streets are filled with soldiers and political demonstrators, merchants are keeping their shops closed, double guards have been thrown about the palace, Parliament and St. Sophia.

While there has been much brawling and numerous inconsequential altercations between citizens of opposing political parties, there has been no conflict as yet.

Tonight promises to be a memorable one for Constantinople. A crisis is regarded as inevitable.

LONDON—The correspondent of the Central News at Vienna says the Turkish situation is so alarming that the minister of war has fled and the insurgents have occupied the war department offices. This report is not confirmed, but the rumor is persistent at the Austrian capital.

The correspondent says: "Several bald messages from Constantinople which have got through indicate that the Turkish capital is in the throes of a serious revolution which is gaining continually in strength.

"One report states that the palace is invested with thousands of mutinous troops and that cavalry patrols are riding through the principal streets doing as they will.



SULTAN ABDUL HAMID, The Turkish ruler, whose troops are in mutiny against the party which secured a national constitution.

"An even more startling report declares that the rebels have occupied the

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SHUMAN PARTY
IS RETURNING

Boston Merchant Has Been Gone Two Months in Interest of Museum and Visiting Friends.

Passengers of the Saxonia, which is due to arrive next Thursday morning, include A. Shuman, the Boston merchant, his mother-in-law, his daughter and Carl Dreyfus.

If the vessel arrives at the time scheduled, the party will have been gone exactly two months to a day upon its European tour. As a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Mr. Shuman has been visiting the various museums and galleries of the continent and was especially interested in the Bavarian Museum in Munich. While in England he was the guest of Lord Denby, whose friendship he formed when his lordship was in this country a few years ago.

Mr. Shuman was also a guest at the birthday celebration given in honor of Sir Henry Knight, former lord mayor of London, who was the guest of Mr. Shuman when he visited this country last September. Mr. Shuman also accepted the hospitality of George T. Grapevicke, president of the British International Press Association at Mr. Grapevicke's country seat at Exeter.

MACKEREL FOUND
BY FISHING FLEET

Boston is due to receive the first fresh mackerel of the season within a few days. According to telegrams received here today, two schools of mackerel have been discovered by the fishing fleet off Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

The fleet have set their seines and are hoping for a good catch.

ALDRICH DECLARES
LUXURIES MUST BE
TAXED EVEN HIGHER

Will Admit to Senate Thursday That Bill at Present Fails to Provide Necessary Revenue.

WASHINGTON—When Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, makes his statement to the Senate Thursday as to the effects of the purpose of the amended tariff bill he will admit that in its present shape it will produce all of the revenues that will be needed by the government in order to avoid a deficit.

In order to meet this difficulty he will announce that some amendments will be reached later by the committee putting higher duties on luxuries. But in the main he will pin his faith to his ability to frame the administrative features of the bill so as to insure the government getting all the revenues contemplated in the various schedules.

Mr. Aldrich maintains that the government is being defrauded annually out of millions of dollars by undervaluations and evasions of duties, and he proposes to put a stop to these practices. In this way he believes that from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 can be added to the revenues.

If Senator Aldrich is correct in his assertion that about \$30,000,000 can be procured through more drastic application of the administrative sections of the bill, there will still be required additional revenues from the schedules to the amount of about \$20,000,000 more than is now in sight.

The people are not aware of the pressure to which the ways and means committee and the House have been subjected in the framing and passage of the bill.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

SALEM TO ACCEPT
NEW STATE ROAD

SALEM, Mass.—The aldermen Monday evening voted to accept the offer of the state highway commission to construct a little more than a mile of state highway from Swampscott line to near the state normal school in this city along Loring avenue. This is about the last link in the state road from Boston to the New Hampshire line.

A state road will then extend the entire distance, save short sections in Lynn and Salem through the thickly settled portions of the cities, and a mile in Beverly. The total length is about 35 miles.

BOSTON TO PROFIT
BY BIDS ON COAL

Bids have been received at city hall today from eight firms who desire to furnish the city of Boston with the soft coal to be used during the coming year. When bids were advertised for 22 concerns asked for the specifications and eight sent in the bids. The contract will be awarded within a few days.

Mayor George A. Hibbard today expressed the belief that the city would save over \$7000 on the coal purchase this year as the result of these bids.



AHMED RIZA BEY, President of the first Turkish Parliament and Young Turk leader, whose dismissal is demanded.

NAVY YARD TO GET
BIDS ON PROVISIONS
WORTH A MILLION

General Storekeeper Will Advertise for Year's Supplies According to Specifications From Washington.

Preparations are under way by the supply department and the office of the general storekeeper at the Charlestown navy yard today to receive bids for the year's supplies for the United States troops at the yard and soldiers in Chelsea.

The navy department at Washington is preparing specifications for the annual contracting for supplies of meat, vegetables, fruits and bread. These contracts will aggregate over a million dollars and will be distributed among the various naval storehouses in the United States, one of the largest of which is at Charlestown. From the naval storehouses the supplies will find their way on board the various training ships and to the marine garrisons.

Over 500 steers will be required to supply the Charlestown Navy yard with the beef, the specifications calling for 325,000 pounds of beef to be shipped as carcasses, none of which is to be less than 600 pounds in weight. The sailors and marines in addition will consume about 31,566 pounds of other beef.

Pigs and hogs will furnish a goodly portion of the meat supplies, 175,000 pounds of pork being needed. The authorities ask for 2000 pounds of pigs' feet. Bids to supply 65,500 pounds of pork, frankfurter and bologna sausages will be included in the advertisement.

Lamb and mutton will be staples, 350 odd sheep being required to furnish over 35,000 pounds of mutton for consumption in the yard.

Turkeys and chickens which will be provided the men on the holidays and Sundays form a very important item, fully 800 turkeys and more than 1000 chickens being demanded to supply the amounts called for. In the item 585,000 pounds of potatoes are called for.

The number of eggs that will be asked for is 87,000 dozen.

That the government has not neglected the luxuries is shown by the fact that 125,000 pounds of bananas, 20,000 pounds of oranges and 50,000 pounds of apples have been called for, as well as smaller quantities of other fruits. The bread requirements are very large—355,000 pounds are called for. This means that over 300,000 loaves of the ordinary 10-cent size must be furnished by the baker who secures the contract.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES RESOLVE
THANKS TO RETIRING WORKER

Wakefield Regrets to Lose Mrs. Shepard Who in Quarter of Century Has Built Up Collection.

NOTABLE CHANGES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Resolutions expressing regret at her leaving and appreciation of her faithful services have been adopted by the Wakefield library trustees on the resignation of Mrs. Harriet A. Shepard, who after nearly a quarter century of service as librarian, seeks a rest and change.

Since Mrs. Shepard was elected to succeed Miss Victorine E. Marsh in 1885 there have been many changes, both in the methods and administration of the Beebe town library. The library has grown from 8404 books in March, 1885, to 16,655 volumes at the present time, while the circulation has increased from 20,000 to 50,000.

One of the most notable improvements during Mrs. Shepard's long term was the introduction of the card catalogue system. Over 30,000 cards have been written and indexed in her fine handwriting. The establishment of the branch library in Greenwood in 1904 is also indicative of the rapid growth of the in-

BOSTON-NEW YORK
TEST TROLLEY TRIP
PLANNED FOR JUNE

Representatives of New England Lines Discuss the Feasibility of Through Service During Vacation Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The feasibility of running through trolley cars between Boston and New York for summer vacationists, and to plan for the establishment of trolley information bureaus throughout New England, was discussed by representatives of practically all of the street railway lines of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut at a meeting here at the Naveset Club.

It was decided that an "educational" through run will be made from Boston to New York some time in June, on which newspaper men from every city through which the car will pass will be taken. The first day's run will be from Boston to Hartford, and the second day will take the men through to New York. If it is demonstrated that trolley cars can be successfully operated on a regular schedule on such a run, undoubtedly through cars will be put on permanently, all of the lines cooperating.

So far as is known the gathering was the first of the kind that has ever been held. The heads and general managers of the various roads were guests of Thomas C. Perkins of Hartford, vice-president of the Hartford & Springfield Street Railway Company, who conceived the idea of running the trolley as a means of taking vacations.

Others who attended were President L. S. Stors of the New England Investment and Security Company, which owns or controls 16 street railways in Massachusetts, including the Worcester, Springfield, Fitchburg, Webster, Dudley, Berkshire and other lines; C. V. Wood, traffic manager of this company; William H. Loomis, president of the Holyoke Street Railway Company; Henry S. Newton of Enfield, Conn., general manager of the Hartford & Springfield road; H. H. Faulkner of Boston, passenger agent of the Boston & Northern road; H. E. Stone of Boston, passenger agent of the Boston & Worcester line; J. J. Lane of Boston, secretary of the New England Railway Club; F. H. Hewett, superintendent of the Middletown, Conn., division of the Connecticut company; L. S. Risley, superintendent of the New Britain (Conn.) division of the Connecticut company; N. D. Winter and E. C. Clark, president and manager, respectively, of the Northampton street railway system; J. A. Taggart, general manager of the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company; Chauncey Eldridge of Boston, treasurer of the Hartford & Springfield line and an officer of the Manchester, N. H., trolley system; Louis D. Pellissier, treasurer of the Holyoke company, and other well known street railway men.

Advertising was one of the chief topics discussed. Mr. Stone of the Boston & Worcester road testified to the value of newspaper publicity, when he said that his road appropriated about \$3000 last year for advertising, \$2200 of which was spent in the daily papers. He told of one trolley advertisement which was put in a Worcester paper and the cost of which was offset by the first load of passengers that left the city of Worcester on the day of the event. The prevailing opinion was that newspaper advertising is of the greatest value, but that it should be enhanced by maps and other literature. Another informal gathering of the street railway men who were present at this discussion will be held in June, when they will be guests at Mt. Tom of President Loomis of the Holyoke system.

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It is alleged that he holds the office illegally under section 25 of chapter 210 of the revised laws, which has a clause disqualifying one in public office convicted of bribery or ever holding any public office or trust. White pleaded guilty to a charge of accepting a gratuity while milk inspector, it is alleged, and also that he had attempted to extort money from one who had been charged with selling milk below the standard.

F. H. Chase, counsel for the mayor, contended that the superior court, in imposing sentence, did not impose the penalty of disqualification, and it was not within the power of the supreme court to amplify the record to disqualify a man under that statute.

The judge will make a finding and report the case for determination by the full bench of the supreme court.

CHILDREN HONOR
ANGELL TODAY

The pupils of the public schools of Greater Boston are today observing "Band of Mercy day" in memory of George T. Angell. The Boston schools followed very nearly the same program throughout the city. The pupils were gathered into the assembly halls for about an hour and the story of the life of Mr. Angell is told them. Selections were read from a small pamphlet distributed by the American Humane Education Society.

In the suburban districts much the same course is pursued. About an hour is devoted to the recital of the life and work of Mr. Angell and use is made of the same booklet as is used in the city proper.

EAST BOSTON WINS
POINT IN WAR FOR
EIGHTY-CENT GAS

House Passes Measure to Enlarge and Action Is Sustained at State House Today.

OTHER BILLS HEARD

Amendment to Bill to Provide the Appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Boston Police Defeated.

Debate was resumed in the House of Representatives today on the 80-cent gas bill for East Boston. Mr. Burns of Plymouth opposing the bill as a distinct blow to the state's policy. Mr. Fitzgerald of East Boston urged the passage of the bill in order that East Boston may get its gas at the same price as other sections of the city. On a rising vote the bill was passed to be engrossed, 61 to 53. On a roll call this result was sustained, 94 to 83.

The next matter on the calendar was the bill to provide for the appointment of deputy superintendents of the Boston police department, and Mr. Lovett of Boston offered an amendment providing that appointments shall be from the civil service lists, saying the bill is an attempt to overrule the civil service rules. Mr. Stearns of Cambridge opposed the amendment, because it would necessitate the appointment of two men who are not able to perform the duties of the office and such legislation is necessary if the Boston department is to be maintained at its high standard. The amendment was defeated, 22 to 72, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Saunders of Clinton offered an amendment to include towns of over 12,000 inhabitants with all cities in the bill to put principal and assistant sealers of weights and measures under the civil service.

Mr. Kemp of Springfield thought the bill goes too far in putting heads of departments under the classified service. The Saunders amendment was adopted, 50 to 18. An amendment to include inspectors of weights and measures was also adopted.

Mr. Reidy of Boston opposed the bill on the same ground as Mr. Kemp. Mr. Burr of Boston said these officials have no administrative function to perform and they may properly be classified under the civil service.

Mr. Wiedner of Malden said the office has existed long enough as a political football and if the work of the office is worth doing at all it is worth doing right.

DECISION IN WHITE
CASE IS RESERVED

Judge Braley of the Supreme Court Will Report to Full Bench Regarding Charges Against Lawrence Mayor.

Judge Braley of the supreme court today heard and reserved his decision in the quo warranto proceedings brought by the attorney general at the relation of citizens of Lawrence against Mayor William A. White of that city, seeking to have him show by what right he holds office.

It is alleged that he holds the office illegally under section 25 of chapter 210 of the revised laws, which has a clause disqualifying one in public office convicted of bribery or ever holding any public office or trust. White pleaded guilty to a charge of accepting a gratuity while milk inspector, it is alleged, and also that he had attempted to extort money from one who had been charged with selling milk below the standard.

F. H. Chase, counsel for the mayor, contended that the superior court, in imposing sentence, did not impose the penalty of disqualification, and it was not within the power of the supreme court to amplify the record to disqualify a man under that statute.

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MRS. HARRIET A. SHEPARD, Librarian of Beebe Town Library, Wakefield, Mass.

Cablegrams and Correspondence Today From All Over the World

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT DESIRES BETTER RELATIONS

Improvement Needed in Understanding With Italy—Semi-Officially Stated Project to Build Dreadnoughts Was Not of Recent Origin.

VIENNA, Austria.—As a semi-official answer to the communique of English papers on Austria's naval program, it is pointed out that the project to build dreadnoughts was not of yesterday, but had been before the public for some time. The appropriation alone is of recent date and refers to four 20,000 ton warships to be completed in 1912.

The official statement does not take any notice of the British view that the proposed increase may be regarded as an addition to the German fleet, thanks to the extraordinarily close connection between the two governments.

This view is, of course, ridiculed here. The present Austro-German intimacy is mainly, though not wholly, born of the present consolidation in Europe, according to the prevailing opinion. Notwithstanding the constant pro-German, or rather pro-Prussian effervescence, Austria is anxious for a really close treaty with such a phenomenally growing power as Germany as a safeguard against the prolonged uncertainty of international relations.

It has, of course, been widely noticed and agreeably commented on, that during the late crisis the direction of affairs lay with Austria, even though from a broader standpoint the actual victory was Germany's. This is generally attributed to the cleverness of Baron Aehrenthal, but also to the fact that Emperor William kept a great deal more in the background than he had in the past. Thus Prince Bulow was able to display all his suave policy, which insured perfectly smooth work between Berlin and Vienna.

The value of Austria's Adriatic territories has been so enhanced by the crisis that to admit any power, however closely allied, to share in it along the lines hinted in foreign comment, is

wholly out of the question. On the other hand, Austria realizes that her relations with Italy must be improved if she is to have the tranquillity necessary for building up a navy in the Adriatic.

The Austrian government has already shown her desire for better relations in refraining from raising difficulties over the last note of the Montenegrin government. This was officially explained in the sense of a special regard for Montenegrin conditions as well as for the Italian cabinet. The latter was taking part in the negotiations and its proposal, which was a slight modification of the Austrian standpoint, was immediately accepted by Montenegro.

Aside from the Italian Irredentist movement in Istria and to some extent in Dalmatia, it is a noteworthy fact that Austria has in the past been forced to depend almost exclusively on her marionette for the manning of her ships, whose language of command is Italian, or rather Venetian. It is true that racially these mariners are Slavs rather than Latins, but whatever their sympathies, they are not German. It is generally felt that this drawback must be eliminated in the future navy.

GERMANS TO HEAR PLAY IN ENGLISH

Emperor Said to Have Chosen the First Two Plays to Be Performed by an Anglo-American Company.

BERLIN, Germany.—Any one attributing to Anglophobia the lamentable fiasco of Du Maurier's "An Englishman's Boy" at the "Neues Theater" would be radically mistaken. It was solely the poor dramatic quality of the play and the inadequate translation which caused what at one time looked like a riot.

English performances will henceforth be a feature of the German theatrical world, for a well known actress of cosmopolitan fame, Meta Illing, has formed an Anglo-American company with which she will tour Germany. She will open in Wiesbaden on May 17, by order of the German Emperor, who is said to have himself chosen the first two plays to be performed. They are Shaw's "Candida" and Cartan's "Mr. Hopkinson." The performances will be given at the court theater in Wiesbaden and the Emperor and Empress will be present. After Wiesbaden performances will be given at Frankfurt and Darmstadt, but no definite plans of a grand tour seem to exist as yet.

Meta Illing was born in Berlin and became famous very soon after entering on her stage career. Of late years she undertook a number of tours in Germany, England and America. Her command of English is said to be remarkable.

Meta Illing's English theater in Germany is the counterpart of the German theater planned for London and the provinces. It is hoped that the two enterprises will prove efficacious means of improving Anglo-German relations which at the present time seem to be less satisfactory on the English side than on the German. German fear of English naval superiority and especially of King Edward's diplomacy have largely disappeared. The alarm reported from England has very greatly stimulated German assurance with the result of diminishing Anglophobia.

PRIZES OFFERED FOR AIRSHIPS

PARIS.—The minister of war, General Picquart, has offered \$1000 as a prize for the best design of an aerial cruiser. The conditions provide for a steerable ship which must be able to maintain a speed of at least 31 miles an hour for 15 hours, with six passengers. Its total volume is not to exceed 6500 cubic meters; its total length 90 meters, height 20 meters, and diameter through the center 30 meters.

LONDON.—A morning paper in this city offers a \$5000 prize for the first aeroplane flight of one mile in the British Isles. The machine must be invented by a British subject and be of entirely British manufacture. The aviator must also be a British subject, the colonies, of course, being included.

BANDA MEXICANA TO STAY AT HOME

MEXICO CITY.—Owing to the opposition of the musical unions in the United States, the Banda Mexicana, organized in this city and composed of 75 pieces, will not tour the United States. Director Roche made efforts to book the band in New York and other eastern cities, but found the union too strong. The trouble dates back to the Elks' national reunion at Buffalo in 1905, when the musical unions protested against the entry of the Mexican band of Guadalajara, which accompanied the El Paso Elks, but the unions were overruled and the Mexican band won first prize in the contest.

"COMITADJIS" ARE LEAVING SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Members of Bands Dissolved Since Settlement of Balkan Question on Way to United States.

A FAVORABLE SIGN

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—One of the minor results of the peaceful Balkan settlement is the exodus from Serbia and Montenegro of a vast number of "comitadjis," whose occupation is gone. They are members of Serbian and Macedonian bands dissolved in consequence of Serbia's submission to Austria, and their departure is as gratifying to Turkey as it is to Austria and Hungary. During the past week no less than 1500 of them passed through here and a great many more are expected. Needless to say, they are all bound for America and as far as physique goes they ought to prove satisfactory.

The exodus of these men is unquestionably a highly favorable sign of the steady improvement in the relations between the dual monarchy and the two Serb states. The military inferiority of the latter made it necessary for them to regard these guerrilla men as more than indispensable and their departure places the seal on the settlement.

Thanks to Italian cooperation, Austria and Montenegro are becoming quickly reconciled. It is now said that Prince Nikita will go to Vienna in June, but there is no confirmation of the rumor. It is not impossible that this can be arranged through King Victor Emanuel, who appears to have taken the place that Czar Alexander III. used to occupy in the sympathies and hopes of Nikita and his people.

Negotiations with Serbia are progressing much more slowly. The proposed treaty of commerce is made rather difficult through the persistent demand of the Serbians for free passage of Serbian cattle through Austro-Hungarian territory. Only quite recently the dual monarchy made a large concession in that direction to Rumania, although the latter country possessing a seaboard is not like Serbia compelled to send her cattle through her neighbor's territory. However, that concession to Rumania, besides not being unlimited like that demanded by Serbia, was absolutely necessary for political reasons, at the time of the greatest tension in the Balkan crisis. Meanwhile, all reservists are being disbanded. The process is slow, as all precipitation is to be avoided; it is planned to reduce the troops to peace footing strictly in proportion to the return of normal conditions.

OXFORD COLLEGE STUDENTS PICKET AND CONTROL RUSKIN

Revolt from Action of Executive Council in Asking Principal Lecturing on Sociology to Resign, as Subject Is Not Popular With Board of Control.

LONDON.—The strike, or revolt, of the students at Ruskin College, Oxford, is causing much notice just now. The students have issued a manifesto in which they set out the grounds for their action. They have boycotted all the official lectures and all the members of the staff, and they have organized their own classes, with lecturers chosen from the advanced students. They now practically control the college, and an organized system of picketing has been instituted, so that every approach to the college is watched and no meetings of the executive council of the college can take place without their knowledge. Lodges representing 50,000 miners, together with other labor organizations, have promised their support.

In a manifesto issued by them the students state that Mr. Hird, their principal, had been asked to resign because one of his subjects, sociology, has never been popular with the present executive council. The subject is not favorably received by Oxford University authorities. A scheme is on foot to establish a definite connection between the university and Ruskin College. "Mr. Hird's subject is the particular stumbling block," the manifesto states, "so Mr. Hird must go." The manifesto also states that sociology is the most valuable subject taught, and that they are opposed to any linking up of Ruskin College with the university.

Ruskin College was established in 1899, for the object of training and developing the intellect of those who are, or will be, leaders of working class opinion. In the words of the vice-principal, Charles Sydney Buxton, the students "are men who have already had some measure of responsibility; men who are attached to their own class and want to share their educational advantages with their fellow-workers. It is such a spirit which needs encouragement in England today."

"The measure of the success of Ruskin College may be gauged from the fact that not a single working man student who has passed through the college has failed to return to his trade. It is this feature which has insured the ready sup-

Results From International Naval Conference Make for Peaceful Commerce on the High Seas

LONDON.—The proceedings of the international naval conference, which sat in London from Dec. 4 to Feb. 26, are of the greatest importance; but even as a convention of the powers with so great an object in view, it could not fail to meet with the widest interest and approval. Now that it is over, and that the public has had the opportunity of reading the report of its achievements in full, it is possible to realize something of the extent of the work accomplished. Apart from the text of the declaration of naval warfare, the chief interest centers in the proposed international prize court. This court will sit at The Hague, and for this reason Holland was invited to join the nine great powers, and send a representative to the conference.

When we remember that the object of the conference was to define and declare the principles by which the proposed international prize court is to give judgment in the cases which come before it, and when we read of the agreements arrived at, together with the spirit of reciprocity shown, it may seem unnecessary to cavil at what has been left undone.

It may, however, be worth while to touch upon what appear to be the only attempts at reform and progress that proved unacceptable, since we cannot but hope that these progressive proposals may be brought forward again in due season. Credit is due to England and America whence these suggestions emanate. First, the proposal made by the British government to abolish contraband altogether, which failed at the second peace conference and was therefore

not revived at this conference. Second, that of the United States to abolish conditional contraband, which was not favorably received.

The motive of these two suggestions is obviously to promote uninterrupted, peaceful commerce, as was the motive of England's even more important proposal with reference to the cessation of the destruction of neutral prizes. It might have been hoped that the lesson learned in the Russo-Japanese war, when neutral traders suffered the destruction of their vessels without justification, would have borne fruit.

The Times says: "The British delegates have felt compelled to accept the continental view, that there are exceptional cases in which the right should be admitted, but they were successful in surrounding the exercise of this power with the most stringent safeguard."

The report of the British delegates and the parts of the declaration that will probably be read with deepest interest from a commercial point of view, will be those relating to those very questions on which a decision has been come to—i. e., to contraband and to the destruction of neutral prizes. The full list given in the text will enable shippers to know what classes of goods are liable to seizure; a clear understanding of which is most important to merchants of all countries. To all those delegates who had the advantage of taking part in this maritime conference the public must feel a debt of gratitude, and they themselves much appreciate the privilege that has been theirs in having brought about so much

that is advantageous to the general welfare.

Experienced observers say the success of every conference must always depend upon the spirit of reciprocity in which it is approached, and until it is realized that its achievements will only be proportionate to the true recognition of mutual advantage of justice, the many failures that have attended the efforts of past conferences, the deadlocks which cause so many indefinite "adjournments" will only be overcome to a limited extent. But in proportion to the applied individual understanding of reciprocity will international conferences fulfill their true purpose and be a channel for the greatest good tending to the peace and advancement of all nations.

In this connection it is easy to remember that in the far-reaching life work of Lord Pauncefoot, for many years the British ambassador to the United States, the principle of reciprocity was the very foundation of his every achievement. In every treaty that he brought about, in every conference on which he sat, his clear sense of justice enabled him to recognize that no permanent advantage was gained without mutual benefit to each country involved. Those who knew him best can testify that he never believed in, nor would he even consider, gain as "success" where it was not founded on equal rights; and owing to the many years of vast experience and preparation he was ready when the time came to take his place at the first peace conference of 1898—the crowning act of his career.

ENGLAND'S INTERVENTION IN PERSIAN GULF NOT PRECEDENT

Is Not to Be Construed as Example for Russia to Occupy Northern Persia, as British Troops Will Not Remain Longer Than Necessary to Protect Foreigners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—England's intervention in the Persian gulf, by the landing of bluejackets at Bushire by order of the British political resident, is not generally looked upon as a precedent for Russia to finally effect her long-deferred occupation of points in northern Persia.

England's peculiar position in the gulf region, and the quasi-protectorate exercised by her agent at Bushire have long been recognized. Furthermore, the occupation is expected to be of a very transitional character, pending the establishment of a permanent authority of the British government.

There is, however, such an indefiniteness about Russian foreign policy at the present moment that no inferences what-

ever may be drawn from the course that had hitherto prevailed on the basis of the Anglo-Russian agreement. The instability of Russian foreign policy is proverbial and, given the conflict of influences, quite inevitable. At present, Isvolsky, with his more or less constitutionally directed foreign policy, is reduced to impotence, while the reactionary court influences, traditionally and inherently anti-English, are apparently dominating everything.

Just now the czar seems to rely mainly on Premier Stolypin, on whom he has conferred the knighthood of the order of the White Eagle, accompanied by a rescript setting forth the high merits of the premier. This is especially significant in view of the irreconcilable views on foreign policy held by him and Isvolsky.

Nowhere does the inconsistency of Russia's foreign policy appear more painfully evident than in her present wavering attitude in the Persian question. The Anglo-Russian agreement was designed to do away with the old rivalry between the two powers, a rivalry which had, however, saved the Shah of Persia from the fate of the Emir of Bokhara. But unfortunately the agreement could not take sufficient root in the yet shallow soil of Russian constitutionalism. Hence the influence of the reactionaries has made itself felt all along and may now acquire an unprecedented ascendancy.

Isvolsky has valiantly and fairly successfully striven to check the reactionaries, but with his defeat and Russia's humiliation in the Balkans, the temptation to seek compensation in Persia may prove too much. Russia, of course, knows that a forward policy in Persia is not only liable to cause friction with Turkey, but also stir up the Caucasus with its Persian Tartars and other disaffected elements.

The duel between Germany and England has plainly been transferred from the Balkans to St. Petersburg, and the Persian question is rapidly becoming the index to the true situation of international politics.

Foreign Briefs

ROME.—J. Pierpont Morgan visited the new Vatican picture gallery Monday and admired the exhibit.

ROME.—Mt. Etna is not in more than usually violent eruption, although reports to that effect have been current.

MERU, France.—The striking button makers of Meru have been rioting here and in Orepin and Lormaison. About 2000 soldiers are patrolling the streets.

HORTA, Fayal.—The American steam yacht Liberty, with Joseph Pulitzer of New York and party aboard, came in here Monday. She will proceed to Lisbon.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The first Canadian wheat crop report issued shows 100 per cent increase in the seeded area in southern Alberta. Little seeding has been done outside of that region.

NEW YORK.—The Japanese government is negotiating with an American builder of submarine boats for the purchase of plans and specifications for a new type of submarine of smaller model than the type now in common use, but of double speed.

SOUTH AFRICAN CENTRAL FARMS

LONDON.—The central farms established by the British South Africa Company in Rhodesia have more than proved their utility and value to the country. Two years ago the Marandellas district in Mashonaland was very sparsely inhabited; a central farm has, however, been established where settlers are enabled to spend six or 12 months, during which time they may become acquainted with local conditions before taking up land of their own.

The result has been that practically every farm in the district has been occupied. During the New Year's holiday over 100 residents, with numbers of children, assembled at Marandellas for the festivities, and it was expected that that number would be doubled at the Easter gathering. To meet the rapidly increasing demands by settlers for suitable land, the British South Africa Company has authorized the establishment of a new central farm, and the survey of a large tract of adjoining country for settlement on similar lines to those adopted at Marandellas.

AIRSHIP SCHOOL FOR GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The Aerial Navy League announces that it is making arrangements to found an "airman's school" at Friedrichshafen, which probably will be opened in October. The course of study will cover three years and will teach the handling of dirigible airships.



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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON.—Via Wireless. CASTLE SQUARE—"The Marriage of William Ash." COLONIAL—"The Yankee Prince." GLOBE—"School Days." HOLLIS STREET—"Samson." KEITH'S—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC—"Kathleen Moll." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. PARK—"Father and the Boys." TREMONT—"The Servant in the House."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in "Julius Caesar." ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville. ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"Golfing Song." BLOOM—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." BLANEY'S—Vaudeville. CARNEGIE HALL—Wednesday evening, farewell concert, Dr. Waller. CASINO—"Havans." COLONIAL—Vaudeville. CRIFERSON—"An Englishman's Boy." DALY'S—E. H. Sothern in repertoire, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoon. "If I Were King." Friday night, "Lord Dundreary." Saturday night, "Riche-heu." EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows." GAIETY—"The House Next Door." GARDEN—"The Merry Widow." GARRICK—"The Happy Marriage." GERMAN (Irving Place)—"Gretchen." GERMAN THEATRE (26th St. and Mad. Ave.)—"The Mousetrap Peddler." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Paid in Full." HACKETT'S—"A Woman's War." HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville. HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot." HIPPODROME—Vaudeville. HUDSON—"The Third Degree." KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 15th street—Vaudeville. KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 25th street—Vaudeville. KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed." LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was." LYCEUM—"The Days of a Tomorrow." LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse." MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Killing "Clara." MAJESTIC—"The Newfangleds and Their Baby." MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Bachelor." METROPOLIS—"Gris." NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Mascot." NEW YORK—"Miss Innocent." Friday afternoon, Clara Morris benefit. SAVOY—"The Battle." STUYVESANT—"The Gaslight Way." WALLACK'S—"Sam." WEST END—"The Fighting Hope." YORKVILLE—"A Minutes from Broadway."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville. AUDITORIUM—"The Shepherd King." CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jones's Pa." COLONIAL—"Little Nemo." GARRICK—"The Great John Ganton." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Red Mill." HAYMARKET—Vaudeville. ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman." LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl." MEVICKERS—"The Great Divide." MAJESTIC—Vaudeville. OLYMPIC—Vaudeville. POWERS—"The Family." PRINCE—"The Prince of Tongit." STUDEBAKER—"Cameo Kirby." WHITNEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

TUESDAY. JORDAN HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Sonata recital; Charles Anthony, pianist, and Beattie Bell Collier, violinist. CHICKERING HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Hens-Schneider Quartet, assisted by Max Fiedler. WEDNESDAY. SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Song recital, Miss Gerville-Reache and Charles Gilibert. STERNET HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Czerwonky String Quartet, assisted by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist. THURSDAY. CHICKERING HALL, 3 p. m.—Recital by Albany Ritchie, violinist, and Miss Gerville-Reache, pianist. FRIDAY. SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Twenty-second rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra. STERNET HALL, 8 p. m.—Concert by Dartmouth College musical club. SATURDAY. SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Twenty-second concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Leading Events in Athletic World

SEVERAL SHIFTS MADE IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY NINE

In Effort to Improve the Batting Coach Piper and Captain Currier Make Radical Changes.

M'KAY IS OUT AGAIN

A number of changes were made in the Harvard varsity baseball team Monday by Coach Piper and Captain Currier. The chief changes were in taking out Haydock, who has been playing left, and giving the place to Dana, who played regularly on the first team two years ago and was a substitute last year. Dana got three hits out of four times at bat playing on the second team last week. Haydock is clever on the bases and will doubtless be retained on the squad.

Templeton Briggs was taken from first base and R. C. Brown, a junior, was put there. Brown has never played there at college, but used to play first at Andover. He is more at home in that position than behind the bat and will give Briggs a hard race if he can be released from the catcher's position. He has been first substitute to Captain Currier for catcher, but as the latter is always in the game Brown's services have seldom been called upon.

R. G. McKay, the football tackle counted on to pitch this season has come out again. He has been making up in his studies for a few weeks and he is able to play again.

As soon as he gets into shape, he will have his regular work on the squad. Hicks has been doing the most of the first string pitching. The team is weak at the bat and the necessity for improving the hitting is responsible for the changes made. The batting order of the first team is now: Harvey, c.; Currier, c.; Aronson, r.f.; Dana, l.f.; Lanigan, 3b.; MacLaughlin, 2b.; Simons, s.s.; Brown, 1b.; Hicks, p.

WAKEFIELD WINS THREE PLACES.

Of the six Massachusetts men to represent the United States on the team of 50 riflemen which is to shoot an international indoor rifle match with Great Britain and Australia, Wakefield has the distinction of furnishing three. Quartermaster Sergeant James H. Keough, Corporal John I. Barton of Company A, 6th regiment, and Theodore Carlson, who is a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association.

The match is to be shot during the week of April 19 and the men will shoot in their home ranges. The scores will be exchanged by cable.

KEELER NAMED CAPTAIN.

WASHINGTON—The members of the New York American League baseball club have elected William Keeler captain for this season.

MAXWELL ENDS ITS RECORD RUN

Car Finishes in Excellent Shape and Covers Seventy-Four Miles More Than Planned.

In the presence of a large crowd of automobile enthusiasts the Maxwell 10,000-mile nonstop automobile finished its long journey in front of the Boston Public Library at 4:20 Monday afternoon. President L. R. Speare of the A. A. A., who started the car on its long test, turned off the power and the speedometer registered 10,074.15 miles.

Much interest was shown in this test, as evidenced by the many motor cars that went out to meet the famous machine on its last run into Boston. The car completed its 10,000 miles at just 10:10 in the morning, when it was passing through Auburndale. Charles J. Glidden was in the car at the time and he took the record.

When the car reached the city it started out again on another run with the motor still going; went, through the suburbs and headed for some of the smaller towns where it had not been previously. About 3 it started back, and shortly before 4 it reached Coolidge Corner.

On both sides of the street cars were lined up two and three deep, and the occupants of them gave the machine a hearty cheer when it came into view. Then the cars were formed for a procession to the city. President L. R. Speare led the way, driven by Charles Glidden, with the non-stop car second. Strung along behind were nearly 100 cars, most of them Maxwells, and driven by their owners who had turned out to do homage to the record-breaking car.

The car at the finish was examined by a technical committee consisting of Professor Parks of M. I. T., Colonel Bailey and V. A. Charles. The car was then turned over to Professor Park to keep as long as he wants it. It is his intention to make a thorough inspection and test of the various parts of the car to see what effect the constant use and vibration has had on the metal parts. He will also inspect carefully the Ajax tires and the Splintford magnets that were used on the car.

Drivers and observers who have had charge of the car at different stages of the run were Charles Goldthwaite, Arthur See, Ellery Wright, Adam Schneider, Joseph George, C. F. Lawrence. The drivers and observers who have had charge of the car at different stages of the run were Charles Goldthwaite, Arthur See, Ellery Wright, Adam Schneider, Joseph George, C. F. Lawrence.

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SOCCKER GAME ENDS IN TIE

Columbia and Harvard Each Score Two Goals in Intercollegiate Contest on Soldiers Field.

The Columbia and Harvard soccer teams played a tie game, 2 to 2, on Soldiers field Monday after two fast 45-minute halves, in which the better team play of the New York team was offset by the brilliant individual work of Fish and Leland, the best of the Harvard forwards. As this gave Columbia a record of four victories and one tie game in the intercollegiate series, the New York team wins the championship for the year.

During the first of the game neither side showed much superiority, though Harvard's lack of practice the last two weeks owing to interference by the spring football practice in which several players were engaged, showed plainly. Dwyer for Columbia made the first point, getting a pretty pass from Billingsley and sending the ball into the goal with a fast kick which Fajestock was powerless to stop.

Just before the whistle blew for the end of the period Columbia's other score was made by Smith on a free kick for goal after Captain Brooks of Harvard had committed a foul in Columbia's goal territory.

Harvard showed better defensive work in the second half and the brilliancy of Fish and Leland, aided by Whitney and Vogel, resulted in two goals during this period.

As Columbia was not anxious to play off the tie and run a risk of losing its record of no defeats, the tie score was allowed to stand. The summary:

HARVARD.	COLUMBIA.
Fajestock, g.	Spencer
Wendell, r.	Dwyer
Monroe, b.	Grimes
Lindsay, r.	G. Murphy
Brooks, c.	Smith
Houston, l.	Kinder
Leland, r.	Smith
Gallati, r.	Dwyer
Fish, c.	Whitney
Whitney, l.	Dwyer
Vogel, l.	O'Brien
Score, Harvard, 2; Columbia, 2. Goals made by Dwyer, Smith, Leland, 2. Referee, G. Fairfax-Lacy. Linesmen, C. A. Dunn, Harvard; D. Murphy, Columbia. Time, 45m. halves.	

DETROIT BARELY WINS.

COLUMBUS, O.—Columbus edged its exhibition season Friday with a defeat by Detroit, 5 to 4, in 10 innings. James tied the score by a home run in the ninth. Cobb cleaned two bases with a triple in the 10th, putting Detroit one to the good. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	R R E
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5	6 0
Columbus.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 4	1

Batteries, Spear, Sugge and Beckendorf; Milligan, James and Linke.

NEW YORK NATIONALS WIN.

NEW YORK—The New York Nationals defeated Newark Monday, 4 to 0. McGinnity held his former mates to four hits, three of which, however, were for extra bases. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R R E
New York.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	4 1
Newark.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2

Batteries, Marquard, Durham, Meyers and Snodgrass; McGinnity and Krichell.

SUCCESSFUL FIELDER JONES



WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Manager Chicago Americans.

SULLIVAN WILL LEAD CHICAGO

CHICAGO—William Sullivan has been appointed new manager of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, to succeed Fielder Jones.

Manager Sullivan has long been a mainstay of the Chicago team. He is regarded as one of the best catchers in any league, a steady, though not sensational, batsman, and fast man on bases.

SECOND CREW FOR HENLEY

The Harvard athletic committee has approved the following athletic matters: Austin G. Gill 31, as coach of the freshman crew. Robert Haydock '10 as manager of the hockey team. April 26 to May 16 as the date for the lacrosse team training table. Second varsity crew to row in the Henley regatta, Philadelphia, on May 22. Track team to send a relay team and four or five individual men to the Pennsylvania relay carnival.

The schedules approved were as follows:

TRACK TEAM.

April 16—Spring class games; 6, consolation games; 8, Dartmouth dual meet; 15, Dual meet with Yale; 28 and 29, intercollegiate meet.

FRESHMEN TRACK TEAM.

May 1, Andover dual meet at Andover; 8, Exeter dual meet at Exeter.

SECOND TEAM BASEBALL.

May 3, Somerville High School; 8, St. Mark's at Southboro; 11, Cambridge Latin School; 15, Milton Academy at Milton; 18, Tufts second; 22, Yale second; 26, Holy Cross second; 29, Springfield Manual Training School.

JUNE 1, Williston at Easthampton.

FALL RIVER LOSES TO BOSTON.

FALL RIVER—The local New England team lost a close game to the Boston Nationals Monday by a score of 2 to 1. The local team played a strong game. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R R E
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	2 0
Fall River.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 1

CUNARD COMPANY PASSES DIVIDEND

The Small Steamship Traffic West Leaves Profit That Is Insufficient to Pay the Depreciation Expenses.

LONDON—The Cunard steamship lines, has been affected by the depression in the shipping trade, and will be unable to pay a dividend. The company's report, which has just been issued, shows a profit of \$1,475,180, which, however, is not sufficient to meet the depreciation in ships and properties, necessitating the company's drawing on the reserve fund for expenses.

The report explains that the financial disturbance in the United States disorganized westbound third-class traffic, the number of third-class passengers landed in the United States in 1908 being only 335,000, as compared with 1,116,000 in 1907.

After taking \$500,000 from the insurance fund and \$250,000 from the reserve fund to pay the interest on debentures and other obligations, the small balance of \$17,910 was carried to the credit of the 1909 accounts.

The report announces that the Lusitania and Mauretania amply fulfilled the obligations to the government, and that the company carried out its liability to the government by the payment of \$650,000.

ONION GROWING AREA INCREASED

CANASTOTA, N. Y.—Until this year the maximum area in onions in Madison county has been about 1400 acres. During the last three or four years the acreage has been steadily decreasing from that figure, until only about 1000 acres were under cultivation last year. This year, however, it is estimated that 1500 acres of muck land will be used for growing these bulbs. A very large percentage of this acreage will be owned or rented, also a large proportion of the other land will be worked, by Italians.

WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA WIN OPENING CONTESTS

American League Championship Series of 1909 Marked by Opening of a Fine Ball Park.

SAME TEAMS TODAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.	Won.	Lost.	Pts. won.
Philadelphia.....	1	0	1,000
Washington.....	1	0	1,000
Detroit.....	0	0	1,000
Cleveland.....	0	0	1,000
Chicago.....	0	0	1,000
St. Louis.....	0	0	1,000
BOSTON.....	0	1	1,000
New York.....	0	1	1,000

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Philadelphia. New York at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA—The championship race of the American League for 1909 was formally started Monday with two games, one in this city, resulting in a victory for Philadelphia over Boston by a score of 8 to 1, and the other in Washington, where the local team defeated New York by a score of 4 to 1.

Never has this city seen such an opening baseball game as was that of Monday. The new \$300,000 Shibe Park was formally dedicated, and one of the largest crowds that ever attended a ball game was present to see the victory. Long before the hour of opening the grounds were filled and many thousands were turned away.

Philadelphia won the contest on account of the inability of the Boston players to hit Plank. Six hits with a total of eight bases was the best they could do, while their opponents gathered in 13 with a total of 16. Arnelanes started the game for Boston, and the local players had no difficulty in finding his curves. Boston played a good game in the field, accepting all but two of its chances, some of them being rather difficult. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	B	T	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Nicholls, 3b.	4	1	3	4	2	2	1	0
Collins, 2b.	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, rf.	5	1	4	6	2	1	0	0
Davis, lb.	4	0	1	1	7	0	0	0
Strunk, c.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McInnis, ss.	4	0	1	1	2	3	1	0
Powers, p.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plank, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	38	8	13	16	27	10	4	0

BOSTON.

AB	R	B	T	P	O	A	E
McConnell, 2b.	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
Lord, 3b.	5	0	2	3	2	1	0
Stahl, lb.	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Geiser, rf.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Specker, c.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	2	2	3	1	0
Thayer, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Carriagan, c.	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Arnelanes, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strunk, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danzig, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	33	1	6	8	24	11	2

*Danzig batted for Ryan in ninth.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Philadelphia.....1 0 2 0 1 0 1 3 8
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1
Hits, off Arnelanes 11 in 6-13 innings, off Ryan 2 in 1-2-3 innings. Two-base hits, Nichols, Murphy 2, Lord, Thoney, Sacrifice hit, Specker, Stolen base, Davis, Strunk out by Plank 8, by Arnelanes. Left on bases, Philadelphia 9, Boston 10. First base on errors, Philadelphia, Boston 2. First base on balls, off Plank 3, off Ryan 3. Hit by pitched balls, by Plank 1, by Ryan 1. Wild pitch, by Plank 1. Umpires, Hurst and Connolly.

WASHINGTON—The local team won its opening game of the season Monday, defeating New York, 4 runs to 1. Washington secured three runs in the first inning by some timely hitting and errors on the part of their opponents, after which time the game was never in doubt.

Smith did the pitching for Washington, and showed up in good form. New York could do nothing with his curves, securing only four hits in the entire nine innings. One of the largest crowds that ever witnessed an opening game in this city attended the contest, including many prominent government officials.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	B	T	P	O	A	E
Clemet, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Engle, lf.	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Conroy, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Freeman, lb.	3	0	1	1	5	0	0	0
Strom, ss.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Street, c.	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Smith, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	30	4	8	0	42	10	1	0

NEW YORK.

AB	R	B	T	P	O	A	E
Humphill, rf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, lb.	4	0	1	3	1	0	0
Eberfeld, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2	2	0
Engle, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ward, 2b.	3	0	0	0	5	0	1
Bull, c.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Knight, ss.	2	1	3	2	2	1	0
Kleinow, p.	3	0	0	0	5	4	1
Newton, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brockett, p.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Demmitt, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	30	1	4	7	24	11	3

*Demmitt batted for Newton in fifth.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Washington.....3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4
New York.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1
Two-base hits, Engle, Eberfeld. Three-base hit, Knight. Hits, off Newton 6 in 4 innings, off Brockett 2 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hits, McElride, Street, Ward. Stolen bases, Conroy, Freeman. Left on bases, Washington 7, New York 4. Base on balls, off Smith 2, off Newton 1, off Brockett 1. First base on errors, Washington 2, New York 1. Hit by pitcher, Newton. Struck out, by Smith 10, by Newton 3, by Brockett 3, Balk, Smith, Umpires, Evans and Egan.

COLUMBIA TO ARRIVE THURSDAY.

NEW YORK—The Columbia University crew, which is to row a two-mile race with Harvard on the Charles river Saturday, will arrive in Boston Thursday in time to take a few practice spins on the river before the race.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Charles Withington has been elected captain of the Boston Latin School basketball team for next season.

Malden High defeated Roxbury High at baseball Monday by a score of 15 to 3. Dedham High defeated Melrose High, 6 to 5.

The junior members of the Boston A. A. will hold their annual swimming contests in the club tank tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A banquet was given to the members of the Colonial Club bowling teams which won the championships of the Amateur Boston Pin League and the Suburban Interclub League.

The University of Pennsylvania championship swimming team was defeated by the East Liberty Aquatic Club with a score of 29 to 24.

Manager Leland of the Harvard track team is to take 60 men to Exeter Saturday for a week's training on the local academy athletic field.

Samuel Weems of the Macon baseball team pitched a 1 to 0 game against Mercer University, in which he struck out 15 men and not a man reached first base.

Denmark will be represented in the Boston Athletic Association marathon run April 19 by Christian Hansen of the Freibad A. C. This makes eight foreign nations that have sent in entries.

GOOD SHOWING BY STADIUM WILL BE COMPLETED

Harvard Athletic Association to Cooperate With Class of '79 in Finishing Erection of Famous Structure.

Plans will soon be completed in detail for the finishing of the Harvard Stadium on Soldiers Field, as the result of the action of the athletic committee of Harvard in accepting the proposal of the class of 1879, the donors of the Stadium, for the cooperation of the class and the committee for completing the Stadium according to the original plans, by adding a beautiful colonnade and roof to the promenade on the top of the structure.

The Stadium, the biggest structure of its kind owned by any college in the country, was erected at a cost of \$250,000, of which sum the class of 1879 gave \$100,000 and the remainder was supplied by the athletic committee. The rest of the cost to date, which has been in all about \$200,000, has been paid almost in full by the athletic association, principally on the profits from football, and so the committee feels itself in a position now to take on a new debt, to be paid in five years. Just what proportion of the debt the committee will pay will be determined by the sum that the class of 1879 advances, and that is not revealed.

The colonnade is to cover the wide promenade that extends around the top of the Stadium. On the outside it will be nearly solid, with only a few windows to give a view over the rest of the field. On the inside only the supporting columns will interrupt the view over the space inside the Stadium.

The covering above will be of gray concrete, matching the rest of the structure, and will slope outward to give drainage away from the seats.

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CLOSES SEASON WITH ANDOVER

EXETER, N. H.—Manager Dana J. P. Wingate '10 of Winchester, Mass., has given out the football schedule for Phillips Exeter next fall. The notable feature is the restoration of the Bowdoin game and the disappearance of Bates and Colby.

John Glaze has been reelected to coach and a winning team is looked for under the leadership of Captain Downing. Both Pearson, the star halfback, and Faulkner, end, will play again next season.

Sept. 25, Brewer Academy.
Oct. 2, Lowell Textile School; 6, Cushing Academy; 9, Dartmouth freshmen, still in negotiation; 10, Bowdoin at Brunswick; 20, Williston Seminary; 23, Yale freshmen; 27, Harvard freshmen at Cambridge; 30, open.
Nov. 6, Andover.

WESTON LOSES HIS WAY.
BRYAN, O.—Edward Payson Weston made the record day's walk of his present trip from New York to San Francisco Monday, covering 71 miles. The distance from Toledo here was 56 miles, but Weston lost his way and had an extra walk of 15 miles. He left at 6 this morning for Ligonier, Ind.

PHILADELPHIA.
Thursday and Friday at 3:30. Philadelphia, Saturday at 3 and two games Monday, Brooklyn.
Reserved seats, Connolly & Burke at Adams House, Cushing at Young's and Parker's, Wright & Dwyer.

consistently opposed Kiamil Pasha, Hilmi Pasha's predecessor. It suspected him of being too considerate of palace influences, and complained of his slowness in conducting the negotiations with Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.

1900; Congregational Church Building
Society, \$3000; Sabbath School Publish-
ing Society of Boston, \$3000; Christian
and Society of Haverhill, \$3000; Old
Ladies' Home in Haverhill, \$3000; Ha-
verhill Benevolent Society, \$3000.

NEW ZEALAND REVENUE.
LONDON—Sir Joseph Ward, the prime minister of New Zealand, speaking at a public meeting here last night, stated that the revenue of the Dominion had increased by over £2,000,000 sterling and the expenditure by £1,000,800 during the five years ending 1906.

A patriots of America will hold its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Montclair tonight.

on and valued at \$3000, have been found in a Los Angeles warehouse. The paintings included oils, water-colors and pastels, the work of local artists.

Walter M. Hatch & Co.
43 & 45 SUMMER STREET

400 SUMNER STREET

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION PREPARING ANNUAL MEETING

General Society to Hold Its
Eighteenth Annual Confer-
ence in Boston the Week of
May Tenth.

WAR RELIC WANTED

Active preparations are being made for the 18th annual meeting of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz of Wakefield is president-general, to be held in this city at the Hotel Somerset the week of May 10.

The Massachusetts Society will be hostess and Mrs. Sarah Weld Smith, state regent, who will welcome the guests at the opening session, is also chairman of the committee of the Massachusetts Society, which will give the delegates a reception on the afternoon of the 10th.

The program, as thus far made up, will consist of a meeting of the credential committee, Monday morning, May 10, and reception by Massachusetts Society in the afternoon of the same day.

A preliminary meeting of delegates for the appointment of a nominating committee by states will be held in the morning May 11, with the vice-president general, Mrs. John A. Abbel, presiding. The formal opening of the convention will occur at 11 o'clock. At this session and that of the afternoon the president-general will make her annual report and those of other general society officers and the state regents and committees will also be given.

Wednesday morning officers will be elected, and the closing session in the afternoon will be devoted to unfinished and new business. In the evening the annual banquet will be given at the Somerset.

Thursday Mrs. Clinton Viles will be chairman of the day. There will be an excursion to the North Shore, with luncheon at the Tedesco Country Club, and those who desire will visit Salem as guests of the North Bridge chapter of that city. In the evening there will be an illustrated lecture on "The War of the Revolution" by Dr. Ida Dudley Clapp, at Chickering Hall.

Friday morning an excursion to Lexington and Concord will be made, with Miss Alice M. Simpson in charge, and in the afternoon Mrs. Fitz will give a reception to visiting officers, board of man-



MRS. ADELINE FRANCES FITZ.
Wakefield woman who is president-general of Daughters of the Revolution.

agers, state regents, the Massachusetts state council and chapter regents at her home, "Lakeside," Wakefield.

On Saturday those who remain will be conducted by Mrs. Henry G. Weston to points of historic interest in Boston.

Mrs. Alice M. Granger of Randolph, the recently retired regent, is chairman of the Massachusetts society committee, and Mrs. Caroline P. Heath of Boston of the banquet committee.

Negotiations are pending between the Boston chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution and the heirs of Elbert T. Stannard of Port Washington, L. I., for the purchase from the latter of the steering wheel of the old frigate Constitution, which is now lying at the navy yard, in Charlestown, Mass., complete in every detail except the missing wheel.

Elbert T. Stannard purchased practically all of the old battleships of the navy, and the wheel came into his possession in an odd manner. It was worn down so thin that it was thrown into a corner of the navy yard in Brooklyn. When Stannard bought the Potomac, which had been condemned, he discovered her wheel was missing, and he demanded that another be put in its place. The government officials gave him the old wheel of the Constitution.

Stannard's will stipulated that the wheel could be sold by his heirs for any sum in excess of \$500, which the Boston women hope to raise.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

(Continued From Page One.)

Payne tariff bill. Never before in the history of tariff legislation, it is claimed, has such a large and determined force of able, shrewd and calculating business men come to Washington seeking to protect and advance their own interests in tariff legislation.

The most serious feature of the House bill, however, is that it provides insufficient revenue, and for that reason must be largely worked over in the Senate. The managers of the House were apparently afraid to take up the question of revenues seriously. This is unfortunate for the managers, for it has cost them some respect in the House and in the country generally. It will likewise compel the Senate to exercise more power over the bill than the people want, or than would otherwise be necessary.

The second most objectionable feature of the House bill would seem to be the extremely high tariff it places on textiles—woolens and cottons especially. There was much dissatisfaction in the House with this schedule, especially when members realized that it was inadequately explained to them. This failure on the part of the managers to make their position as to textiles clear aroused a good many suspicions as to the possible reasons the committee had for refraining some of these classifications. In a word, the House managers, in this matter, lacked frankness and candor.

It is conceded that the Senate is to work over the House bill in many particulars. The extent of this working over will probably be greater than at any previous time of tariff revision. In the first place, the bill which goes to the President for signature must provide sufficient revenue for the carrying on of the affairs of the government. The iron and steel schedules of the House bill will be increased by the Senate in nearly every class. The paper and pulp duties of the House bill will be increased, as will the lumber duty.

The Senate will probably provide for a 15 per cent duty on hides. It is thought likely that the Senate will work over the schedules of the House bill relating to chemicals, agricultural products and textiles so as to make any important changes. The administrative features of the House bill and the maximum and minimum session will be greatly changed by the Senate.

President and Mrs. Taft will go to New York tomorrow afternoon and the President will spend all day Thursday at New Haven, Conn.

The Yale Corporation, the business concern which conducts the affairs of the university, will hold a special meeting on Thursday and it is to attend this session that the President will make the journey.

The President and Mrs. Taft will spend Wednesday night in New York at the home of Henry W. Taft. A theater party for the evening probably will be arranged. The President will return to Washington Friday morning.

House Corrects Error On the Oil Schedules

WASHINGTON—The House leaders took the initiative Monday in correcting the mistake that crept into the oil schedule of the Payne bill Saturday by adopting a resolution asking the Senate to return the tariff bill and directing that after the engrossing clerk had added the words "and the products thereof" after the word petroleum in the free list, the bill should be returned to the Senate. This means that petroleum, crude and refined, and all its products are in the free lists of the House.

Japanese Immigration Question Goes Under Fire

WASHINGTON—That the attitude of President Taft on the Japanese immigration problem is to be somewhat different from that taken by Roosevelt was indicated today, when it was learned that Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel has instituted an independent investigation of the problem on the Pacific coast.

He will make a report to President Taft as to what he finds are the actual conditions as regards the faithfulness with which Japan is living up to her agreement restricting immigration to the United States. The investigation will cover also the effect of Japanese and Chinese coolie labor in California.

The new immigration district in southern California, which was established because of the smuggling of Chinese and Japanese across the Mexican border, has been directed to keep a strict patrol of the Mexican line and to put an absolute stop to this smuggling. Similar instructions have been sent to the officials on the Canadian line.

TAFT IS TO MEET LABOR LEADERS

WASHINGTON—An important labor conference at the White House next Friday afternoon has been arranged by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Affairs affecting the interests of organized labor will be discussed with President Taft and the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which began its session here Monday.

The matters which will be considered at this conference were informally discussed at Monday's meeting. In the absence of Vice-President Duncan, Alpine, Morris, Hayes and Ballentine, who are expected today, the consideration of the reports of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison was deferred until that time.

WANT STATEMENT FROM MATTHEWS

An order introduced by Alderman Curley at a meeting of the board of aldermen Monday night was unanimously passed calling upon the statistics department to furnish the board with an itemized statement of all money ever paid by the city to Nathan Matthews, Jr., and to ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., who was chairman of the finance commission. This was followed by the passing of an order introduced by Alderman Hale calling upon Nathan Matthews, Jr., to inform the board whether or not the present city government is corrupt. Alderman Hale said that Mr. Matthews was credited with saying the government was corrupt, and he desired him to affirm or deny the statements.

Chairman Brand introduced an order requesting the mayor to defer his approval of the lighting contract with the Edison Company until he had time to investigate street lighting in other cities.

THIRTEEN JURORS IN CALHOUN CASE

SAN FRANCISCO—A 13th juror has been temporarily passed to try the case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, who is charged with attempting to bribe a former supervisor. Eleven jurors have been sworn in. Judge Lawlor's rulings indicate that a 13th juror is to be chosen, so that no absentee may cause a failure of the trial.

OBJECTS TO GRADE ABOLITION HEARING BY RAILROAD BOARD

Interest in the proposed abolition of the grade crossings of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad in East Boston and Orient Heights has grown to remarkable proportions, as might be expected in the case of a subject which affects 14,000,000 passengers annually.

The idea of holding the hearings before the railroad commissioners next Thursday does not entirely meet with the approval of some interested parties.

Particularly among the members of the East Boston Citizens Trade Association there is considerable dissatisfaction over the selection of the railroad commission as the tribunal to adjudicate the cause, for the reason that the association, according to its officers, has not been favorably impressed with the previous dealings of the board toward the East Boston community.

The agitation for the abolition of the grade crossings has covered a period of several years but last year reached its climax when the Boston board of aldermen was forced to take action when a petition was sent to it requesting that the city government seek from the supreme court a commission of three to determine the matter of the proposed abolition.

Because of the repeated requests of the railroad for a delay the case has rested until this year. Alderman Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston, immediately after his election, took the matter up and insisted on prompt action. The question was finally brought to the court, and is now before the railroad commission.

GLOUCESTER FISH RECEIPTS FALL

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The receipts of fish at this port for March show a falling off from the same month of last year. The amount landed this year is 1,792,215 pounds against 3,792,800 pounds for March, 1908. This year the fares at Boston were all taken up by the shipping trades while last March the fares from off shore were so large that a great quantity came to this port.

CASTRO ASSERTS HIS FUTURE WILL DEPEND ON FRANCE

POINT A PITRE, Gaudeloupe—The steamship Versailles, still escorted by the United States cruisers North Carolina and Montana, has entered this port with Senor Castro aboard.

Senor Castro when introduced became very talkative. He protested against the treatment he had received from the French at Martinique, which he considered a breach of all international laws. He said that, against his expectations from a nation which held the record for hospitality to exiles, he was expelled by the Governor of Martinique.

His passage was paid by the French authorities, he having refused to purchase a ticket. Asked about his future plans he replied that France alone can decide, as he considers himself a prisoner of the French government.

His intention, he declared, was to remain at Trinidad only to attend to his private commercial and financial interests in Venezuela. Hospitality having been denied by the British, he landed at Fort de France, confident in the French nation's courtesy, only to be, four days later, expelled "manu militari."

If allowed to land in Venezuela, he declared, he would claim before the courts his land and fortune, which were spoliated, and asserts that France, England and America have agreed to be the instrument of revenge of his enemies in Caracas and that such a position is undignified for civilized powers.

Senor Castro added that he is now ruined, having scarcely \$600 instead of the \$60,000,000, as reported, and, accordingly, is incapable of any military attempt to regain the presidency. On being asked regarding his intentions on his arrival at St. Nazaire, French territory being prohibited, he declared that he will not proceed to Germany or elsewhere, but will remain a prisoner of the French government, which will decide. He said he entrusts his fate to God.

CUSTOMS DUTIES INCREASE.
WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary Coolidge, in speaking of customs, internal revenues and other treasury receipts and of expenditures this year, said the daily deficit is steadily diminishing.

GAS REBATES PILE UP.
NEW YORK—The rebate payments to gas consumers last week were \$590,125.01, making total disbursements up to last Saturday night \$3,300,065.70.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West

During the past week Chandler & Co. gave a most impressive demonstration of original designing by their own milliners, also a most comprehensive exhibit of their reproductions of Imported Hats which were characterized as not only equal to, but in many instances superior to, the French and Viennese Models.

Chandler & Co. Now Announce a Great After Easter Millinery Presentation

Which will present for their first showing 300 New Hats marked at the following special prices:

25.00 22.50 20.00 17.50 15.00 12.50 10.00

The values of these Hats average about 40 per cent more than the marked prices and the sale is made possible at this early date by reason of an unexpected arrival of the most remarkable shipment of French millinery materials ever received in Chandler & Co.'s department. These materials came via New York and were turned over to Chandler & Co. by one of the great New York importers. The prices were so low and the materials of such magnificent quality that these Hats, all by Chandler & Co.'s own milliners, are in every detail of style and effect veritable French Hats at Less than Import Cost.

The Fullest and Finest Presentation of Women's Handsome Dress Suits

Ever Shown at One Time in Chandler & Co.'s History.
and showing every desirable style of the season as perfected up to the present moment.

Not until Saturday night was this collection in complete readiness, as the work on these suits can be done only by certain of the best skilled operators employed by the foremost manufacturers in the country and the deliveries are slower than of the plain tailored styles.

French Serge, Tussah and Rajah Silk, 2-Piece and 3-Piece Suits

Beautifully braided long coat styles in large variety, including new bodice and sleeve effects, in self-colored nets, laces and satins. All the ultra fashionable shades are represented, light and dark navy, cadet, smoke, taupe, silver gray, sage, olive, stone, wood brown, castor, wistaria, amethyst, rose, copper.

Such a range of prices has seldom if ever been known on suits of this character.

\$45 \$58 \$75 \$95 \$125 \$165 \$225

NOTE—Because of an accident by which a number of these handsome suits were burned up in the manufactory and the delivery date thus delayed, some concession has been made in marking the retail prices.

CHANDLER & CO.

A Purchase and Sale of Two Thousand New Dutch Collars

All Irish Lace Linen with Irish Linen with Cluny
The same identical qualities are now on sale by Chandler & Co. and others at 1.50 and 2.00 each

Price 1.00

The New Style.

Cotele, Motora, Diagonal Silks

The ultra fashionable new weaves in rough silks which have just appeared in the fashionable world.

Price 1.50 Yard

Reseda, Stone, Rose, Wistaria, Heliotrope, Copenhagen, Navy, Dull Blue.

La Tossa Rough Silks

More than 30 New Shades

Price 1.00 Yard

Probably no other store in the country shows today so full a variety of the most wanted shades as are included in this presentation.

Principal Changes in the Payne Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON—The following are some of the principal changes made by the Senate committee in the Payne tariff bill:

	Senate bill.	Payne bill.	Dingley bill.
Iron ore, per ton.....	25	Free.	40
Scrap iron and steel, per ton.....	\$2.50	50	\$4.00
Iron and steel bars, per lb.....	.003	.004	.006
Iron and steel beams, per lb.....	.004	.003	.005
Saccharine, per lb.....	.75	.50	20%
Barley, per bu.....	.30	.24	.30
Barley malt, per bu.....	.45	.40	.45
Corn, per bu.....	.20	.15	.15
Rye, per bu.....	.20	.10	.10
Wheat, per bu.....	.30	.25	.25
Cabbages, each.....	.03	.02	.03
Hops, per lb.....	.15	.12	.12
Lemons, per lb.....	.015	.0125	.01
Pineapples, per thousand.....	\$7.00	\$8.00	.07 per cu. ft.
Brandy, per gal.....	\$2.60	\$2.25	\$2.25
Cordials, per gal.....	\$2.60	\$2.25	\$2.25
Vermouth, per gal.....	\$2.60	\$2.25	\$2.25
Bay rum, per gal.....	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$2.25
Champagne, per doz. quarts.....	\$9.00	\$8.00	\$8.00
Still wines, 14% or less alcohol, per gal.....	.45	.40	.40
Ales, porters, beers (bottled), per gal.....	.45	.40	.40
Ales, porters, beers (not bottled), per gal.....	.23	.20	.20
Hose, valued \$1 per dozen.....	50 and 15%	70 and 15%	50 and 15%
Hose, valued \$1.50 per doz.....	.60 and 15%	.85 and 15%	.60 and 15%
Hose, valued \$2 per doz.....	.70 and 15%	\$1.00 and 15%	.70 and 15%
Hose, valued \$3 per doz.....	\$1.20 and 15%	\$1.50 and 15%	\$1.20 and 15%
Gloves, women's and children's, per doz. pairs:			
Schmaschen, not over 14 inches long.....	\$1.75	\$4.00	\$1.75
Schmaschen, 14 to 17 inches long.....	\$2.25	\$4.70	\$2.25
Schmaschen, 17 inches and over.....	\$2.75	\$5.40	\$2.75
Lamb, or sheep, glace.....			
Lamb, or sheep, glace, not over 14 inches long.....	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$2.50
Lamb, or sheep, glace, 14 to 17 inches long.....	\$3.50	\$4.70	\$3.50
Lamb, or sheep, glace, over 17 inches long.....	\$4.50	\$5.40	\$4.50
Kid or other leathers:			
Kid or other leathers, not over 14 inches long.....	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$3.00
Kid or other leathers, 14 to 17 inches long.....	\$3.75	\$4.70	\$3.75
Quebracho, per lb.....	.005	.00875	.005
Yachts.....	35%	Free.	Free.
Sausage, Bologna.....	25%	Free.	Free.
Cocoa, per lb.....	Free.	.03	Free.
Spices, per lb.....	Free.	.30%	.30%
Hard woods, rough or hewn.....	Free.	5%	Free.

Earthware—By a change in phraseology, the duty on common earthenware is restored to the Dingley rate, the House having raised it from 25 to 60 per centum.

Hats and Bonnets—The average specific duty on hats and bonnets is reduced 15 per cent.

Mineral Waters—A reduction from the Payne bill is effected by waiving the duty on bottles containing them.

Works of Art—The Senate committee has amended the Payne bill, which provided that paintings and sculptures at least 20 years old should be admitted free, by further providing that all works of art 100 years old or more shall be admitted free.

Public-Spirited Men of Boston Declare That Slack Management of Accounts Has Mixed City Finances

Robert Luce Recognizes the Necessity for Important Action by Legislature to Remedy the Matter.

Lively interest is manifested in the first recommendation of the "Boston-1915" committee in the reforms it proposes to accomplish by that time, that of uniform and improved accounting for municipal affairs. On this subject the following expressions have been obtained by The Christian Science Monitor from men who have been active in such work of reform:

ROBERT LUCE, ex-representative from Somerville—It is now generally admitted that municipal accounts should be so handled as to enable comparisons between cities and to let any citizen of average training understand the essentials of city transactions. What further legislation may be necessary to carry out these ideas should be enacted forthwith.

A more difficult problem is that of determining whether the municipal or state accountant should have any powers of supervision or discretion. As a member of the legislative committee on ways and means, it was brought home to me that our state auditor is not expected to scrutinize expenditures or make question as to their propriety. Likewise, city auditors in Massachusetts have no responsibility in the way of investigation.

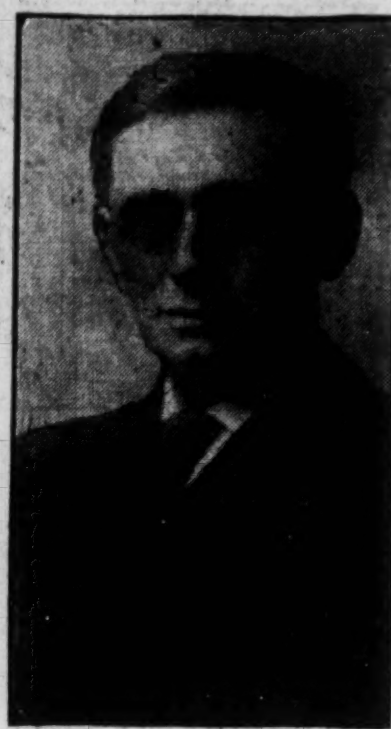
While of course accounting officers should not receive what would be virtually the power of legislation if they were authorized to block expenditures absolutely, I incline to the belief that they ought to be given some power of scrutiny and investigation, such as that exercised by comptrollers in other states.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, attorney and publicist—The Boston 1915 plan submits as the first plank in its platform "to have an expert accounting of the financial condition and resources of the city, present and prospective, and so clearly stated, explained and illustrated that the man in the street may understand." Cherbuliez rightly said "Arithmetic is the mother of safety." A disregard of this simple truth accounts for a large part of the financial difficulties with which we are faced in Boston today. To begin right in building up, we must know exactly where we stand; and it must be known, not to a few, but widely. It is one of the finest incidents of democracy that it necessarily involves for its success the education of the whole people.

If Boston is to live within its means, as in the long run it must, the people of Boston must understand its financial possibilities, and there is no insuperable difficulty in making them understand. The real financial situation of Boston, when it has been fully ascertained, can be made so clear that all its citizens may understand as to the whole city what they have to understand for themselves, namely, the limits of possible expenditure.

The 1915 Boston plan rests upon solid foundation, because it seeks to make Boston the finest city in the world through making all of its citizens cooperate to that end; and at an early stage of that cooperation it purposes to have them acquire a full understanding of Boston's financial condition and possibilities.

RICHARD L. GAY, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade—In 1903, believing that there ought to be instituted in Massachusetts a uniform system of accounting by the cities and towns of the state and an annual report of the same made, that the voters in each municipality might have an intelligent knowledge of what, not only of their own expenses, receipts, etc., were but by comparison with other cities and towns have some adequate idea of how their money was being spent, whether their expenses were excessive or not, the Massachusetts State Board of Trade persisted in pressing this matter on the attention of the Legislatures of 1903, 1904 and 1905, but not till 1906 were their efforts crowned with success, when an act was passed providing for an annual



LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, Publicist, admits that slack management of accounts has mixed Boston's finances.

statement of all the revenues and all expenses for the last fiscal year and a detailed statement of all receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year and other items relating to debts, assets, etc.

The result and benefit of this legislation may be gathered from the recent excellent and valuable report of the Hon. Charles F. Gettemy, chief of the bureau of statistics of labor, on the cost of municipal government in Massachusetts. This report is of especial interest to the citizens of Boston at this time in connection with the 1915 movement. It enables him not only to know in detail the expenses, receipts, debts, etc., of his own city, but to get whatever benefit may be derived from a comparison with similar items in the reports of other cities.

The 1915 movement must appeal strongly to anyone having the interest of Boston at heart. It seems feasible and practical. Its success will depend upon the ability of its promoters to make its excellent theories practicable. Judging by the names connected with its prospectus, its success ought to be beyond question. Its success will depend finally upon the interest and cooperation of all the citizens, not merely residents in Boston, but those doing business in or having business interests in the city.

All New England is in fact interested in the success of Boston (without Boston what would New England be?) consequently all should be active participants in the 1915 idea.

The greatest obstacle to the success of any movement is the apathy and indifference of the citizens. Overcome this and the first step toward success is assured.

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, chief of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor:

The failure of municipal reform movements in America is not a finality; it is only a phenomenon; and we are but just beginning to seek the cause. We are beginning to appreciate that, in the highly important work of making democracy in our cities a success, we need something besides character and honesty and willingness in our public officials. We need these, but we need one other thing even more, and that other thing is knowledge. How can we condemn the people for not acting with justice to themselves upon these questions when they are not furnished the means of self-education and there is no one from whom they can get the knowledge in indisputable form required, even though they desire it to the extent of being willing to put forth considerable effort to obtain it?

If any one wishes to test what I mean by this inquiry let him get a copy of the

Louis Brandeis Says to Begin Right It Must Be Widely Known Just Where the Municipality Stands.

city auditor's report for the city of Boston and a copy of the report of some department and attempt to make a comparison for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent they agree in the statement of the expenditures of the department which may be the subject of inquiry. The discrepancies he is almost certain to find will be generally due to differences in classification, absence of harmony in the use of terms and of accounting systems between the department and the auditor's office.

The citizen is naturally somewhat confused by this state of affairs and he is hardly satisfied with the explanation that the difference is merely one of classification. What is needed is a uniform classification, so that the various departments when using the same words, will at least mean the same things. The absence of such uniformity between different departments of the same city is not only unnecessary, but tends to discredit the value of public documents, which ought to be the source of trustworthy information. It is to be hoped that by 1915 this state of affairs will have passed away and that all the departments of the city which purport to give the public information as to how their appropriations have been spent, will agree with the statement of the city auditor, who, as the official approving the bills, ought to be the recognized authority upon these matters.

When needed information, properly and uniformly classified, is accessible and the public does not utilize it to its own advantage, it will be time enough to consider that question as to whether the people really prefer a reign of municipal plunder and inefficiency, to an honest, straightforward, business-like administration of their affairs.

Samuel B. Capen Urges Freeing of Party Lines

The Hon. Samuel B. Capen gives his opinion as follows regarding the new city charter proposed by the finance commission:

One of the sections of the bill recommended by the finance commission for amending the charter of the city of Boston proposes that party designations shall be omitted on the ballot. There are certainly a great number of voters in this city of all parties who are very desirous that this experiment shall be tried. For years many have wished to remove national party considerations from city affairs.

To the credit of the leaders of the different parties this has been accomplished in the government of our schools. It seems to me that we should carry that same spirit into every department. In discussing and acting upon our great municipal problems, we should forget that we are Republicans or Democrats and regard ourselves only as American citizens.

John Fiske said that it was as absurd to vote for city officials because they were Democrats or Republicans as because they believed in homeopathy or had a taste for chrysanthemums. Now that the finance commission has made an abolition of party distinctions as one of its recommendations, it seems to be an admirable time to try the experiment.

In fact, thousands of voters hope that the Legislature will pass the bill substantially as it was originally recommended. It seems unnecessary to repeat that the gentlemen who composed the finance commission gave months of time to the study of the whole problem. They had before them scores of men who they believed could throw light upon the matter and they reached and reported their conclusions. If material alterations are made, it will serve to divide the present friends of the bill, and I fear hinder rather than help in securing the best possible legislation.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETY VISITS JEFFERSON'S MONTICELLO HOME

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence Revere Memory of Its Author.

GUESTS OF COLLEGE

WASHINGTON—The descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in session here will be guests today at Charlottesville, Va., at the University of Virginia, at the Founders' exercises, it being the 178th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. A pilgrimage will be made also to Jefferson's home, Monticello, situated on a commanding hill overlooking the university which he founded.

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, known late in life as the sage of Monticello, was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle county, in the state of Virginia, a region in which his father, an obscure and unlettered planter, was the third or fourth settler.

Left by his father heir to the estate on which he was born, which yielded him an annuity of about \$2000, he was able to maintain the status through life of an independent country gentleman. He was educated in England and at William and Mary College, and grew up with as fine an intellectual equipment as he had physical endowment, and his learning and skill at many sports were alike the pride of his many admirers.

Although known to fame as a statesman, and particularly as the author of the Declaration of Independence, he early demonstrated that the bar had no rewards that were not within his reach. He acquired considerable property, but was aware of the serious consequences of slavery, and never purchased any slaves as an investment. He was the most conspicuous apostle of democracy in America. He was Governor of Virginia during the revolution, having left Congress to take his seat in the Virginia Legislature.

Eight years residence in Paris as plenipotentiary of the American government was followed by his appointment by President Washington as secretary of state. In his two terms as President, 1801-1809, he regarded himself purely as a trustee for the public, and did much to put the government on a basis of the greatest simplicity.

His writings have proved since his time a fountain of Democratic principles, as those of his rival, Hamilton, have been for Republican doctrines. Jefferson's greatness, however, has not been obscured by party lines and his memory is revered by Americans and indeed by well-wishers of humanity without regard to partisan affiliations.

CLOSING SCHOOL TO BE CONSIDERED

Board Votes to Confer Respecting Way-Street Building and Protest on Plan to Lengthen Dix Street.

The school committee Monday evening voted to instruct the superintendent of schools to confer with the school-house commission as to the advisability of discontinuing the Way street school at the close of the present academic year. Mr. Magenis and James B. Noyes spoke in favor of abandoning it on account of its location, being so near the railroad track that the noise and smoke from the trains made the building unfit for school purposes.

AMHERST SOCIETY TO VISIT BOSTON

The Amherst College Dramatic Association will present Shakespeare's "As You Like It" in Chickering Hall Friday evening, April 16. This performance will be the 18th of the season, and follows closely upon a long and successful western trip of over 3000 miles. The music used was arranged by Robert H. Hamilton of Miller's Falls, the leader of the association. Frank D. Rugg of Greenfield is assistant manager. The cast includes Ernest J. Lawton of Athol, Claude H. Hubbard of Hatfield and Lewis E. Eadie of Lowell.

FORT BANKS MEN GOING TO MAINE

The 80th company, coast artillery corps, will leave Fort Banks, Winthrop, Tuesday evening for its new post at Fort Williams, Portland, Me.

The company was organized at Banks as a mortar company April 5, 1901, under command of Capt. Sidney S. Jordan. At Fort Williams the company, which musters 109 men, will take up the work on the disappearing guns.

Several of the artillerymen hold Philippine and Spanish medals.

CLUB AND POSTOFFICE BURNS.

FALMOUTH HEIGHTS, Mass.—The club and postoffice here were burned Monday night, causing a loss of \$8000. The fire started in an addition which was being built, and had gained great headway before discovered.

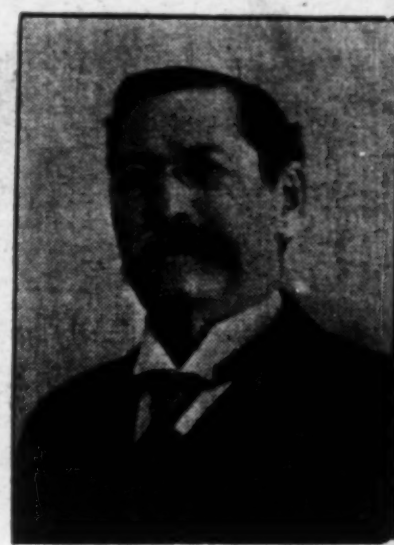
Veteran Defenders to Honor Motherhood

NEW YORK—Gen. Henry M. Nevius, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order that every Union veteran of the civil war wear a white carnation in his buttonhole on May 9, the day when the nation will unite in paying tribute to motherhood. Everywhere the white carnation, appropriately selected as the symbol of the day and its meaning, will be in evidence.

Not only the veterans, but their sons will join in the observance of the day. Edgar Allen, Jr., commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, has issued a similar order.

In line with the veterans' heads of many large corporations will supply their employees with white carnations and ask that they wear them all through the day.

Appeal will be made by the originators of the movement to the Governor of each state and to President Taft to make proclamations regarding the matter.



GEN. HENRY M. NEVIUS.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO MAKE BEVERLY HIS SUMMER HOME

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft will make his summer home on Burgess Point, Beverly, occupying a residence owned by Joseph D. Evans of Boston, according to information given out here. Mrs. Taft inspected the property on her visit to the North Shore in March, and Mr. Evans has been notified that the President will take the place, which adjoins the owner's personal summer home. The house is one of the most attractive residences looking out over Salem harbor. It is on a point of land jutting out toward the Willows and is within a short distance of the business section of Beverly. It is surrounded on three sides by water, and the only approach is by a long avenue, so that it is as secluded a retreat as the nation's executive could wish.

Mr. Evans' own summer house is on the west side of the point from the Taft house, while the next estate to the eastward along the shore is that of Col. William D. Sohier, a member of the Massachusetts highway commission. Farther along the shore are the summer residences of Amory A. Lawrence, William Endicott, Samuel P. Mandell and Dudley Pickman, all of Boston.

Salem harbor will afford a good anchorage for any government vessel which may bring visitors to the Taft summer home, while the golf links of the Essex County Club at Manchester and those of the Myopia Hunt Club at Hamilton, the latter the finest in the country, are within easy motoring distance. Salem bay is one of the most popular yachting resorts on the New England coast, and late in the fall the international German Sonder race will be held off the entrance.

The work of placing the Evans cottage in readiness for the distinguished visitors began Monday, upon receipt of the news of the decision, and it is expected that some of the members of the family will be in Beverly early in June.

BANKERS OPPOSE EXPRESS RATES

WASHINGTON—The American Bankers' Association has determined to continue the fight it has begun against the American and other express companies, on the ground that the members of the association are discriminated against in the matter of shipments of money and in several other material matters. Commissioner Clark will hear arguments at Chicago on April 26 for and against the right of the companies to ship money and conduct a banking business on a limited scale. It is expected that the arguments may occupy several days.

ABANDON SUIT AGAINST HASKELL

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—It was announced at the office of the federal district attorney that it has been decided, on orders from Washington to abandon the prosecution of Gov. Charles N. Haskell and six others recently charged with participation in alleged land frauds in Muskogee. This action follows the referring of the entire matter to the attorney-general by Special District Attorney Sylvester Rush.

FLAGLER RETIRES AS RAILROAD HEAD

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The directors of the Florida East Coast railway, in annual meeting, elected J. R. Parrott, president, to succeed H. M. Flagler, who retains the position of chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Parrott has been first vice-president and has had general charge and supervision of the Key West extension. He will continue as general manager.

CHURCH MEMORIAL WINDOW.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church is to receive a memorial stained glass window from Mr. and Mrs. George W. Da Cunha of Montclair, as a memorial to their son, George W. Da Cunha.

BOSTON BEAUTIFUL CRITICISM BY ELIOT AWAKENS SURPRISE

Sentiment Seems to Be That Harvard's President Does Not Comprehend the Nature of the Plan.

Surprise is expressed at the statements made by President Charles W. Eliot Monday, in which he says that the "Boston-1915" plan begins at the wrong end. Some think that Dr. Eliot has not caught the feeling of the movement, or else that he does not wholly understand it. Others think his ideas are impractical.

Louis D. Brandeis of the Boston-1915 committee says that he does not think Dr. Eliot could have been perfectly familiar with the "Boston-1915" improvement plan when he said that the committee in charge of the work was beginning at the wrong end. In regard to Dr. Eliot's statement to the effect that the center of all action for improvement must be the Massachusetts state Legislature Mr. Brandeis said that, of course, an act of the Legislature is necessary, but that the great volume of support should come from the citizens and business men themselves.

In continuing, Mr. Brandeis briefly explained the purpose of the plan for making Boston the most beautiful city in the world, saying that in the first place the plan in its larger sense is one for developing the greater possibilities of Boston, getting at the very foundation of things and utilizing to the fullest capacity the natural resources, a thing not being done at the present time.

Mr. Brandeis went on to say that one of the ideas of the proposed reform is to make closer relations between capital and labor, better housing for labor and in a nutshell to make it possible to give more for the money in every way.

In reference to Dr. Eliot's expression that to beautify the city when its charter needed attention was bad, Mr. Brandeis said that the beautifying and bettering of the city and the overhauling of the charter should go hand in hand.

Another view appears in a criticism called by Street Commissioner James A. Gullivan. He says:

"Why should we talk of beautifying the streets of the city when we cannot afford to take over many of the new streets in the suburban sections, where the only expense involved would be that of laying out and grading?" he said.

"When Napoleon III. tore down the old buildings and transformed the crooked streets of medieval Paris into boulevards he had a nation behind him. Paris may be France; Boston is not America. We would have to stand the expense alone."

"The fault of our present street system dates from the establishment of the city. The blame must be laid on the founders."

"It is truly unfortunate that our big business houses are all confined to the downtown portion of the city, but I do not see any ready remedy. Unless we should have the heartiest cooperation of all the business and railroad interests, the project, even if properly financed, would be impossible."

Commissioner Gullivan said also he thought that some of the proposed plans for beautifying the city were impractical because of the great expense they would involve.

A DAY AT BIG FAIR FOR NEW ENGLAND

SEATTLE, Wash.—New England day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition has been set for Sept. 7, and the New England Society of Seattle, with its guests from the East, will have full sway of the great fair grounds on that day. Separate state societies have merged into one organization for the exposition period, and the New England Society will represent the states comprising New England.

The program to be arranged for New England day will be appropriate and interesting for the eastern visitors, and the musical features particularly pleasing and extensive.

WALTHAM ADDS TWO CARRIERS.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Congressman Turrell has secured two letter carriers for the local force May 1. Substitutes George Harris and Frank Hatch will be promoted. The two mounted carriers will be done away with, and two deliveries daily are to be added in the business section, one at 11:30 a. m. and the other at 1:15 p. m.

Tariff Discussion in House and Senate Promises To Bring Out Prospective Presidential Timber

Reputations Made Now During the Debates on the Payne Bill Reveal the Fact That McKinley and Garfield Owed Their Occupancy of the White House to the Influence of the National Revenues Issue.

WASHINGTON—It is quite generally conceded that the tariff is to be the great issue in the off-year campaign of 1910, and in the presidential campaign to follow, provided it makes good headway next year. This is always the case in American politics. The minority party in Congress, no matter which party it is, makes it a rule to follow each tariff revision session with the tariff as the chief political issue, and frequently this minority party has been able to convince the country that the party doing the work of revision has failed, in the new law, to keep in mind the greatest good to the most people.

Having this thought in mind, the people may see a good deal of presidential politics in the tariff debates of the present session. Reputations won in the tariff debate now well under way are very likely to project themselves as potent influences in the next national campaign.

Both in the ante-convention skirmishes of the two parties, as well as in the regular campaign preceding election day in 1912, the men who have made good with the public and most accurately gauged and interpreted its feelings as to the tariff will have followings which must be reckoned with. Senator Culbertson, the Democratic leader in the upper chamber, is always mentioned now-a-days in every discussion of the Democratic nomination in 1912, and his friends point out that the opportunities opened for him by the tariff debate, and the privilege of largely guiding the policy and making the program of his party are certain to strengthen his chances vastly if he turns them properly and effectively to account.

The tariff has not been an issue for a good many years now, and so the more recent Presidents have not come into prominence by way of the tariff route. But if that subject is to be the leading issue in 1910, and again in 1912, look out for presidential possibilities on one and possibly both sides, who will be



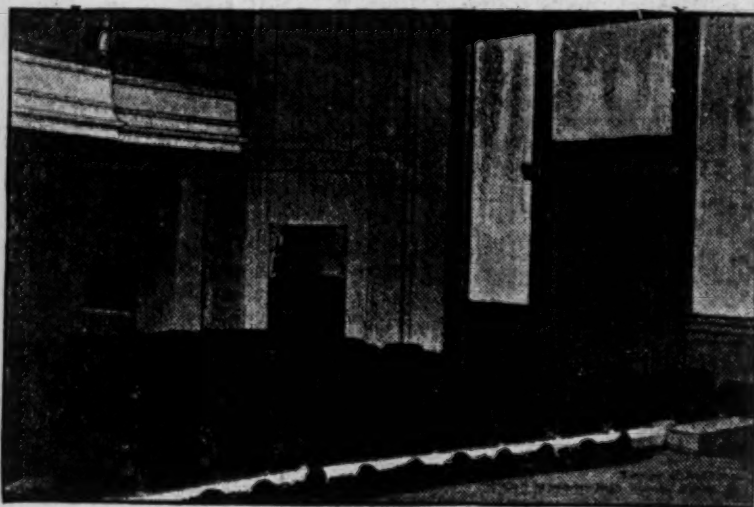
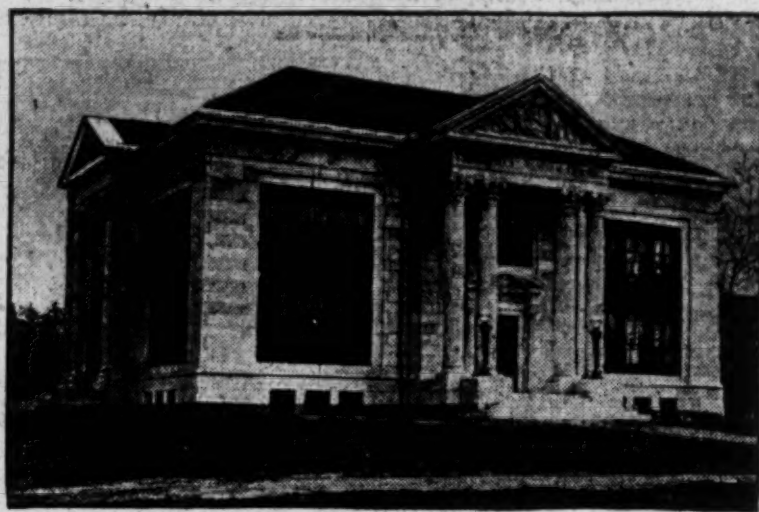
CHARLES A. CULBERTSON, Senior senator from Texas, Democratic leader of the upper body, is mentioned as presidential nominee four years hence.

brought into prominence by reputations made in connection with the tariff bill of the present session, and by activity in the campaign next year.

World's Finest High School Building to Be Occupied By Pupils at Bristol, R. I., During the Spring Term

BRISTOL, R. I.—The Bristol High School will open its spring term in the finest high school building in the world, as has been admitted to be the new Colt Memorial High School building, which is now ready for occupancy. This new structure has just been thrown open for public inspection and hundreds of interested and admiring educators from many distant localities in this and other countries have come to Bristol to see the new edifice and its workings.

The building is a gift to the town of Bristol from Col. Samuel P. Colt, presi-



COLT MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, BRISTOL, R. I.

The classic lines of the building are shown in the exterior view, while the luxury of the interior is represented by the auditorium in the lower picture.

dent of the National India Rubber Company, president of the Industrial Trust Company, and a resident of the town of Bristol, in memory of his mother and was formally accepted by the town officials on its completion several months ago. Though the contract price for the complete structure was \$250,000, the total cost of the furnishings and building is greatly in excess of that amount.

From the exterior the edifice presents an appearance at once tasteful and imposing, and which hints of its exterior splendor. The building is constructed of the most immaculate white Georgia marble, much the same as that used in the Providence State House, and built on heavy concrete foundations with granite underpinning.

The structure has a frontage of 84 feet on Hope street and extends back 108 feet, and includes three stories and a basement. All of the stories and basement are lighted by copper paneled windows with the exception of the third story which is invisible from the exterior and is lighted by skylights. The roof is of green tile, on the sloping portions, and is surmounted with reinforced steel plate glass, which covers the entire flat portion of the roof and floods the third story recitation rooms with an abundance of light.

The main entrance to the building is in front by great white marble steps. On both sides of the front entrance are two white marble Corinthian columns, each of which was quarried in Georgia and shipped in a single solid piece and represents a weight of 20 tons. The entablatures surmounting the columns are also of white marble and were carved from a single block. The front entrance leads to a roomy vestibule and wide hall

on the first floor, connecting with a corridor running north and south.

This corridor serves as a means of entrance on Bradford and Wardwell streets, each being provided with broad marble steps and massive oak doors, all of which throughout the building swing outward. On the first floor is the office of the principal, the teachers' retiring room, lavatories, and two class rooms. The principal's office is furnished with massive oak desks and chairs and the class rooms with seats. Every possible need is provided for in the furnishings, so that all the teachers and pupils will have to do when they move in will be to take possession.

One of the most original ideas in the building on the part of the architect was the use of inlaid rubber flooring throughout the entire four floors. This material was laid in the form of interlocking blocks of rubber about an inch thick. It does away entirely with the noise incidental to walking over the floors of hard wood that are usually found in such buildings, and presents a waterproof surface that is easily washed. The baseboards in the classrooms are of rubber, as also are the stair treads, many beautiful patterns being worked out with vari-colored rubber blocks.

The entire building is as nearly fireproof as the most modern concrete steel construction can make it.

The architects are Cooper & Bailey of Boston and the building was constructed by Norcross Bros. & Co. of Worcester.

The building committee consists of Col. M. A. Cheesman, Ezra Dixon, Herbert F. Bennett, J. F. Downing, J. C. Davis, J. P. Reynolds and O. L. Bosworth.

HEAD OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN BOARD IN CHICAGO PARLEY

CHICAGO—National leaders of the Republican party, including John F. Hill, former Governor of Maine and the new chairman of the national committee, met at the national headquarters in the First National Bank Building here Monday for a business conference.

It was Mr. Hill's first visit to the Chicago headquarters since he succeeded Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock as chairman of the Republican national committee. He passed the forenoon with Mr. Upham and Mr. Hayward, go-



JOHN F. HILL,
Chairman of the Republican national committee, was formerly Governor of Maine.

ing over business details connected with the headquarters which will be kept open by the party until the next campaign opens.

Reports that the national chairman had come to take a hand in or even to take a look at the senatorial situation in Illinois were generally discredited. Mr. Hill was obliged to return East in haste, and after luncheon took a fast train for New York.

Following the conference Assistant National Treasurer Fred W. Upham entertained the national chairman, National Secretary William Hayward and a large number of local leaders at luncheon at the Midway Club.

Those who were Mr. Upham's guests besides Chairman Hill and Secretary Hayward were Mayor Busse, Corporation Counsel Edward J. Brundage, District Attorney E. W. Sims, County Chairman Charles W. Andrews, State Chairman Roy O. West, Postmaster D. A. Campbell and Collector of Customs John C. Ames.

DEMAND WOMEN'S CARS IN SUBWAY

NEW YORK—The public service commission has issued an order calling for a hearing on April 20 on the question whether the Interborough Rapid Transit Company should not be compelled to provide separate cars for women on its express trains in the subway.

This is a question, over which there has been much discussion between the commission and the Interborough, the commission advising the Interborough that it ought to have tried the experiment long ago, and the company replying that it would put on the women's cars if ordered to do so, but not otherwise.

The proposal originated with the Women's Municipal League, and, following its presentation of the case to the public service commission, the McAdoo Tunnel Company voluntarily put the plan into effect as a matter of experiment. The public service commission's inspectors have reported that it appeared to be working successfully in the McAdoo tube.

COUNTESS TOLSTOI PROTESTS.

PARIS—The Countess Leo Tolstol in an open letter protests against the expulsion from Russia of Vladimir Tcherikoff, the count's literary representative.

New England Briefs

ABINGTON, Mass.—Tree Warden C. F. Shaw has purchased a power sprayer at a cost of \$1500.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The three-masted schooner Eagle Wing in 56 hours has made the trip from Philadelphia.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Nearly 1000 cords of wood have been destroyed by fire in the vicinity of this city within a week.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The Rev. George E. Mosseman, formerly of Brockton, has been appointed pastor of the Central M. E. Church.

DOVER, N. H.—Mrs. Grace S. Brown of Boston has begun a contest in the probate court of the will of her mother, Mrs. Mary F. Glass.

SHIRLEY, Mass.—The annual town election was hot between the license and no-license forces. The latter won by a margin of six votes.

LENOX, Mass.—A full investigation has begun under the direction of the state police of the fire in the center of the town last Sunday.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mayor White tried three times to oust Building Inspector Carey by appointing other men. The council refused to concur.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Fire which at one time threatened to destroy a section of South Manchester Monday night caused damage of \$100,000 or more.

STOUGHTON, Mass.—Rev. Oscar J. Aldrich has received a unanimous call to return to the M. E. Church in this town for another year with increase in salary.

STOUGHTON, Mass.—The question of establishing a trust company in town is again being talked. The promoters are awaiting special legislation before the House.

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Rev. William H. Parker of Reading has accepted the call of the First Church (Unitarian). He expects to begin his pastorate here Sunday, May 2.

NEWPORT, R. I.—An appropriation of \$7000 has been received by the engineers' office of this district, for the destruction of the wreck of the steamer Horatio Hall.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Commissioners at Haverhill granted 37 liquor licenses. Six firms who had places of business for 10 years up to last May, when the city went no-license, were left off the list.

NORTH ABINGTON, Mass.—The co-operative bank has elected these officers: President, William E. Brett; vice-president, George H. Sumner; secretary, Ernest W. Calkins; and treasurer, Edward P. Boynton.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—George Dufrane, an employee of the Boston & Maine railroad, has received information from Sherbrooke, Canada, which leads him to believe that there is a fortune of \$40,000 awaiting him.

PREPARING MARBLE GROUP FOR HOUSE AT THE CAPITAL

(Continued From Page One.)

Michael Angelo, Columbus, and Law, for the Congressional Library at Washington, he worked on many private commissions and paid particular attention to bronze work, completing what is still considered the best collection of bronzes in the world. The production of this collection brought forth from M. Bing, the agent in Paris for the famous Japanese bronzes, the statement that the American sculptor "had excelled the secret skill of Eastern genius."

The three statues for the library at Washington established Bartlett's reputation in the United States. His position as a sculptor was internationally confirmed by his receiving, in 1899, the important commission of the now famous "Equestrian Statue of Lafayette," to be paid for by the school children of the United States and erected in Paris. This work was completed in 1908. The best judges in France regard it as one of the greatest equestrian statues of the world, and the government sanctioned this opinion by making the sculptor an officer in the Legion of Honor. He had been decorated as Knight at the age of 30.

During his residence of 37 years in Paris, Bartlett has received numerous honors and has served on many international juries. So far he has had only one statue, in Boston, that of General Warren, a commission from Mayor Quincy. He is now completing an equestrian statue of General McClellan for the city of Philadelphia.

The statue of Gen. Joseph Warren is situated on a triangular plot at the junction of Warren, Regent and St. James street, Roxbury. The site is very handsome, and the statue is well set off by a graceful granite base and railing. The statue, which was unveiled in 1904, is shown in the accompanying photograph.

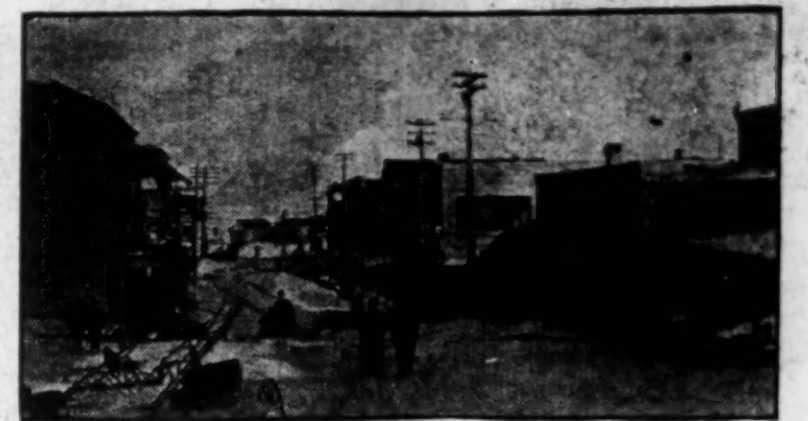
Dr. Bartlett comes naturally enough by his qualities as a sculptor and worker in brass. His father has executed some notable private work and many busts, as well as being a close student of bronze casting. His mother was a woman of the rarest artistic gifts and both parents encouraged their son to the extreme in his aspirations.

ALBERTA DOUBLES WHEAT AREA. WINNIPEG—The first Canadian crop report was issued showing 100 per cent increase in the seeded area in southern Alberta. Little seeding has been done outside of that region, and little will be done until the end of the month.

Cobalt Is Orderly and Systematic Home of Miners Which, Expert Declares, Is Only in Developing Stage

COBALT, Ont.—A visitor today in Cobalt finds the town settled down to systematic business. The wild excitement following the first big "silver finds" has given place to the development of a permanent mining center. Last year's output of 22,000,000 ounces placed the Ontario mines third or fourth in the list of the world's silver-producing districts, and the Ontario provincial geologist, Dr. W. G. Miller, expresses the opinion that this year's output will place them first in the list, with 6,000,000 ounces more than is produced in Montana, the present silver leader.

Going through some of the richest mines here, the statement was made by the engineers interviewed that in a



SCENES AT COBALT, ONT.

The lower picture shows a part of Cobalt as seen from the ore dumps. The upper view is of Main street, showing Cobalt lake in the distance.

majority of cases the ore taken out up to date represents merely the results from developing work, and this causes wonder as to what the future of the country will be. The payroll for the district is now \$300,000 a month, distributed, mainly, among 25 good paying propositions.

The population of the town is about 5000. New buildings are going up and old ones are being enlarged so rapidly that both day and night there is the constant rattle of unloading lumber and the sound of hammers. This means two shifts of men at work and accounts for the crowds on the streets all the time. There is now plenty of accommodation for newcomers.

The first claim staked around here was in August, 1903, when two lumbermen working for J. R. Booth noticed the bright metal and staked a claim of about 950 square feet for which they paid a license of \$10. Having "bunched up some samples" for an assay, they received word that their ore panned out 4000 ounces to the ton. These two men, MacKintley and Darragh, were soon after joined by Fred La Rose, whose claim now shows one of the most "spectacular" veins of the district, a 9-inch band of native silver polished off by glacial action shining out for yards along one part of his property. The three-ton sample of ore at the St. Louis exposition was taken from this claim and was valued at \$5517.21.

The work of these three pioneers was reported to Dr. Miller, who two years before had predicted the finding of minerals in the locality, and after spending part of November at Cobalt he published accounts of what was being done, but the news seemed to be generally greeted with incredulity. It was nearly two years before the public began to take active interest in the place. The exhibit arranged for St. Louis had something to do with arousing this interest, as did the work of Mr. G. W. Tretheway and Dr. Miller. The former realized a clear profit of \$34,000 from a carload of ore shipped 60 days after his title to the "Tretheway mine" was rendered valid and the work on it started.

When the men mentioned went into the silver country, the nearest station was called "Long Lake," because of the lake of that name near at hand, but before Dr. Miller left the new mines he decided to give the place a more distinctive name, if possible, so he fastened a board to a post near the railroad with the words "Cobalt Station" inscribed upon it. By the time the "rush" began both the lake and the town-site were known as "Cobalt," which name seemed to take at once

among the first travelers, and was registered in Toronto in June, 1904.

The three years' excitement and speculation which followed the "rush" of 1905 seems to have pretty well subsided. There is a decided decrease of overcapitalization and an increase of legitimate business enterprise. A report recently published by the Canadian Mining Journal, Toronto, which contains the account of the memorable visit of the members of the American Institute of Engineers last summer, comments upon the rapidity with which this district has passed through the usual mining town phases, and declares that "the speculative element is surely being relegated to the background."

The impression left after visiting some of the principal mines this week is one of stability and "straight business." Perhaps the steadying of Cobalt is partly due to the big strike of silver westward in Gowganda last year.

The steady stream of prospectors going to Gowganda has converted Cobalt and Haileybury into supply centers rather than "jumping off places." Since September a wagon road, roughly prepared by clearing away the trees and underbrush, has been kept open by a procession of about 700 teams going and coming with the heavy loads which cannot be taken in after the season breaks up. Already this road is full of pitch holes and is bordered by a strange collection of articles, chiefly heavy mining machinery which, having shifted during the march, slid off the sleighs and were too heavy to be reloaded.

In a week or ten days the road will probably be impassable and about six weeks may elapse before the lakes and rivers are free and the picturesque canoes can take the place of the horse teams. Then loads cannot include anything heavier than a man can carry as there are 15 portages to be made along the beautiful water route of the Montreal river. This accounts for the present haste in getting in the supplies before the "break-up."

As much as \$160 has been offered during the last fortnight for a team to make the round trip between Cobalt and Gowganda, which usually takes five days. Over 3500 claims have been staked in the new district and the experience with the Cobalt district, it is hoped, will prevent a repetition of the wild speculation which had such a bad effect on the credit of the country.

The "hotels" are made of logs, quickly put together in true pioneer fashion—not even squared,—and many of the "claim-stakers" "toted in" their own towns which are set up in a cleared space.

SCHURMAN FAVORS STATE INHERITANCE AND U.S. INCOME TAX

NEW YORK—Two hundred members of the St. Nicholas Society, which is made up of descendants of the Dutch, German and English families who lived in the New York city of colonial times, gathered at Delmonico's and heard President Schurman of Cornell talk on "National Problems."

Dr. Schurman spoke particularly on taxation, arguing that the inheritance tax splendidly serves the state while the income tax is a proper national impost. Beginning with the tariff and its relation to the cost of living, he turned to a discussion of the income tax and the inheritance tax. Both of these he considered excellent means of raising money, "be-



JACOB G. SCHURMAN,
The President of Cornell University, is a native of Prince Edward Island and is 54 years old.

cause they fall on those who are able to pay, and cannot be shifted upon others." "The inheritance tax," he said, "is so just, so convenient and so little felt in the numerous states where it has been adopted that it will eventually be raised to the highest limit it will stand without driving citizens out of the state to escape it."

"But as the inheritance tax has been found peculiarly adapted to the needs and circumstances of the states, it would be a calamity to them if the federal government should resort to it. On the other hand the income tax, to be effective, should be a national rather than a state levy and its adoption by our government to meet our growing budgets seems almost certain."

President Schurman closed with a plea for a halt to the "present Hercules rivalry among the nations in making preparations for war."

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—Receiver Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railroad Company gave a reception to the 3000 motormen and conductors employed by the company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—When President Taft pressed the button at Washington Monday the machinery of the Southern Electrical and Industrial Exposition was started.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The pack still chokes the gorge, but there is evidence that it is beginning to break. About the cataract the water has fallen some 10 feet.

NEW YORK—Judge Holt, in the United States district court, gave the receivers of the steel and iron firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell permission to issue \$100,000 of receivers' certificates so that the concern may be quickly rehabilitated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—United States District Attorney Whipple received instructions from the department of justice to proceed in the prosecution of the Iron Mountain railroad on 59 counts of an indictment for alleged rearing.

MEADVILLE, Pa.—"Foreign mission day" at the Allegheny College was observed in connection with the celebration in honor of the 50th anniversary of the day Bishop J. M. Thoburn sailed for India. The celebration closes today.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Utica Chamber of Commerce held its annual banquet. The honored speakers were Vice-President James S. Sherman, United States Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Congressman Francis W. Cushman of Seattle, Wash., and Francis Sessions Hutchens of New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Judge Ray, in the United States court, has appointed receivers for the Outing Publishing Company of Deposit, publishers of the Outing, Bohemian, Grey Goose and Brains magazines, and for Knapp Bros., bankers, of Deposit and Gallicoon.

Smith College Notes

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The following officers have been elected by Division D of dramatics: Chairman, Mary Stevenson '09 of Pittsfield; secretary, Mary Steen '10 of Philadelphia; treasurer, Agnes Senior '11 of Cincinnati; chairman of the committee for choosing play, Elizabeth Tyler '09 of Amherst; chairman of committee on trials, Jane Wheeler '09 of Buffalo; chairman of scenery committee, Mary Staples '10 of Stroudsburg, Pa.; chairman of costume committee, Portia Swett '10 of Ashland, O.

The comic opera "Omigland," presented by Division A, will be given in the students' building Saturday evening, April 17. This is only the second time that a musical play has been attempted at Smith. The first performance which achieved a great success was "The Princess of Ming" given three years ago.

President Seelye made the address at the Easter musical service Sunday afternoon. The choir sang an anthem by Martin, with solo part by Helen Spear '09, of Newark, N. J., a carol by Whitney, with solo by Hazel Gleason '11, of Van Wert, O., and Gaul's Choral Sanctus, with solo by Professor Olmsted. Professor Sleeper gave the association organ recital in the evening in the absence of Mr. Moog, who had expected to play the program.

The annual meeting of the association for Christian work for the election of officers for next year will take place on April 21. The candidates posted for the various offices are: President, Gladys Inglehart '10, of Watertown, N. Y., and Henrietta Sperry '10, of Northampton; vice-president, Kate Keith '10, of Pittsburg, and Helen Denman '10, of Springfield; secretary, Margaret Cook '11, of New Brunswick, N. J., and Elsie Baskin '11, of Louisville; treasurer, Margaret Upton '12, of Providence, and Ruth Paine '12, of Boston.

The advance order of class books published by the senior class will be ready for distribution next week.

NEW YORK FRUIT MEN VICTORIOUS

Railroad Agrees to Allow
Business to Continue at
Barclay Street and Will
Build New Pier.

NEW YORK—Representatives of the New York Central railroad and of the fruit interests of New York city have held a conference concerning the removal of the apple dock from Barclay street to Desbrosses street. The dealers objected strongly to any change because their business channels are already established through the present Barclay street dock and they claim that the proposed Desbrosses street dock would not only upset trade arrangements but would not be adequate to handle the incoming fruit freight.

The result of the conference is that the Central has agreed to allow the fruit business to continue at Barclay street as in the past. It will, however, build the pier at Desbrosses street, as already planned, except that the auction room will be placed on the second floor instead of on the ground floor. This will give considerably more space on the ground floor for storage. The principal freight that will be received at Desbrosses street will be perishable fruit products such as cantaloupes from Colorado and other western points.

NEW HEAD OF COLLEGE.

LONDON—The Rev. W. B. Selbie, M. A., Congregational minister, of Cambridge, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Fairbairn as head of Mansfield College, Oxford.

CANNOT COMPEL RUNNING OF CARS

EASTON, Mass.—Samuel J. Elder, retained as legal adviser by the selectmen of Mansfield in their effort to compel the Norton & Taunton Street Railway Company to resume running its line between Mansfield and Easton, has advised Mansfield that it cannot force the running of the cars. The authorities of Easton have also consulted legal advisers and from them got the same reply.

The operation of the line between Mansfield and Easton was stopped on the ground that it had caused a heavy loss to the system for years.

ESQUIMAUX BOY SCORES AMERICA

NEW YORK—Mene, the Esquimaux boy brought here in 1896 from the region of the Humboldt glacier in Greenland, by Commander Peary, and who recently disappeared from this city, has written to Chester Beerscroft announcing his intention to return to his people.

"When this reaches you," the letter reads, "I will be on my way, as it will not be mailed for three days. Never mind where I am; I am just working north."

"After all, my own people are more human and kind and I am going home. Your civilization has done nothing but harm for me and my people. Good-by."

A Bed From New Bedford

Big folks and little are safe in this strong hammock, for 'tis made from special order by Briggs & Beckman, famous in this famous port for workmanlike canvas work.

You wake up happy after a night's sleep in this draft-proof shield.

The price for this honest, old-fashioned hammock is made possible by our contract given in dull midwinter. It is not made to sell cheap, but to be the best it can for the price. 12-oz. canvas, white or khaki. All eyelets have brass grommets, all ropes have ends whipped. Suspended by manila ropes spliced into the rings. Frame 1 1/2 inches thick, size 24 x 6 ft. Mattress (soft both sides), either red or green denim, govt. khaki or thin white racing sail cloth, this with red, green or blue tuss and binding. We ship freight coast of the Mississippi. Complete

\$10.00

Send money registered or money order. Money back if not suited. We furnish homes. Capital \$80,000 paid in. Reference, any mercantile agency.

THE C. F. WING CO., New Bedford, Mass.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

In the North End Matilde de Leo has taken title from Annie Capone to the estate numbered 163 and 165 Salem street, near North Bennet street. There is a four-story brick building and nearly 1000 square feet of land, taxed on a valuation of \$11,400.

The property at the junction of Washington and Worcester streets, South End, has been transferred to Thomas W. Kelly by Sarah F. Cutter. The parcel, including buildings and 2580 feet of land, is rated at \$29,200.

VALUABLE BACK BAY LAND SOLD.
A large plot of land in the Back Bay district has changed hands, consisting of 116,538 feet fronting on Audubon road and Brookline avenue. The assessors tax the property on a value of \$1 per square foot. John T. Gardner conveys to Francis W. Weaver on private terms, and the new owner intends to begin development immediately.

SALE OF LOT IN BROOKLINE.
John D. Hardy, trustee, has disposed of another lot on Chesham road, Brookline, consisting of 11,250 square feet. The buyer is F. H. Seales, who will build a house for investment.

CAMPBELL TRANSACTIONS.
The property, 13 Center street, owned by Kate E. Champlin and Annita P. Emery, has been purchased by the Colonial Trust. It comprises a brick stable and 15,912 square feet of land, and will be conveyed to Horace E. Whitney with the exception of a strip adjoining the trust property corner of Coster and Dana streets, on which it is erecting an up-to-date apartment house. Mr. Whitney will make extensive improvements to his purchase.

A transaction just completed involves 11 Everett street, consisting of a large frame house and 13,500 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$11,000. It was owned by Marion E. Cutler, who sold to George L. True. Mr. True intends to erect a large concrete apartment house.

JAPAN TO ENFORCE RIGHTS IN CHINA

Elder Statesmen and Cabinet So Decide—Reports Show Nipponese Intend to Run the Manchurian Railroads.

TOKIO—The elder statesmen and the cabinet at a recent conference resolved, it is said, to continue to enforce treaty rights with China and other rights in accordance with past developments, exercising scruples not for the sake of China but for the powers. It is believed the similar experiences of England and Russia will afford opportunity for joint action.

An influential statesman is quoted as saying that the most notable feature of Chinese diplomacy is the growing intimacy with America and Germany.

BERLIN—The Chinese mission to Europe, headed by Tang Shao-Yi and Tsai Fu, who has been stopping at the Adlon Hotel for a fortnight, has left for St. Petersburg, whence it returns to Peking, traveling over the trans-Siberian Railway. The members of the mission express themselves as delighted with their reception in Germany.

WASHINGTON—The intention of Japan to control the railways of Manchuria as completely as those in Japan itself is indicated in the despatches sent to the state department in 1906 by Luke E. Wright, formerly ambassador, and which are just made public.

The Japanese government subscribed to one half of the stock of the South Manchurian Railway Company. The remaining half was divided among Japanese subjects and the government and subjects of China, thus insuring a preponderating portion of the stock in Japanese hands. It was pointed out that the Japanese claimed that the restriction of the sale of shares to the two nationalities was insisted upon by China.

INDIANS SHEARING ESCONDIDO SHEEP

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Sheep shearing has commenced near Escondido, this county, by 12 Rincon Indians. They began the work of clipping the wool from 3000 head of sheep belonging to Matt Casau. These Indians are excellent workers, and the band now at work contains several young bucks who hold records, one having scored as high as 80 sheep in one day. Three others have records of shearing five sheep in five minutes. One day's shearing on the Bernardo grant resulted in nearly 4000 sheep.

The men receive 5 cents a head for their work, and while the shearing lasts there is considerable rivalry among the Indians, interest being stimulated by offers of bonus for the best record.

NO PAY REDUCTION FOR COAL MINERS

NEW YORK—A meeting of coal operators in this city announced, that no action had been taken looking to a reduction in the wages of the miners. A committee of 11 men was appointed to formulate a policy of dealing with the miners and report to the coal operators on April 22.

Of the questions said to have been under discussion at the meeting one was that of a suspension of operations, but it was stated it was decided not to do so at present.

ment house to contain modern improvements.

The three-family apartment house and 3200 square feet of land, 34 Maple avenue, owned by the South End National Bank, have been purchased by Elizabeth M. Carter. They are assessed for \$11,000.

A large brick dwelling and two frame houses at 1064 to 1078 Cambridge street, near Elm street, owned by James Johnston, have been sold to John S. Meserve et al. for investment. The land area is 12,829 square feet, and the taxed value is \$19,000.

DORCHESTER ACTIVITY.
P. B. Corbett & Sons have sold for F. A. Corbett to J. Gadian, for investment, a new three-apartment house and large lot of land, 9 Pleasant terrace, to Dora E. Ryan. As part payment for the purchase, Mr. Corbett has taken title to 23 Russell street, Charlestown, assessed for \$2300.

Fanny Clark has sold through Charles Adson Malley the parcel at 4 Glenway street, near Old road, Dorchester, taxed for \$8900, there being a frame apartment house of three suites and 4721 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$1900. The buyer is Emily C. O'Shea for investment.

Thomas F. Finn has sold to Patrick J. Collins the frame house, 26 Linsey street, Dorchester, taxed for \$5000. There are 4434 square feet of land.

Through the office of R. S. Barrows the sale has been effected of a lot on Park street, West Roxbury, owned by Edna M. Russell, containing 10,500 square feet, G. A. Knopp being the buyer, for improvement. It is taxed for \$1200 and was sold above this figure.

SHARON MAY HAVE HOTEL.
There is some talk of a large up-to-date hotel being erected in Sharon. It is said that a location has been chosen and all that is required for the completion of the deal is a clear title to the property. There is every indication that the transaction will be completed in a few days. The amount involved is said to be about \$150,000.

GOVERNOR SIGNS SPRINKLING BILL

Allows Cities in the State to Use Other Materials Than Water With Which to Lay the Dust.

Governor Draper has signed the bill to authorize the appropriation of money for the sprinkling of streets with other liquids or materials than water. Cities and towns have sought to apply materials claiming to have qualities of laying dust and of preserving the wearing away of the upper surface of the road. It was found that it could not assess a portion of the expenses of this work on the abutting land-owners as the act authorizing this reads specifically to the sprinkling of streets with water.

Such petitions have been received from various parts of the state asking for this change. The committee reported a bill, accompanying the petition of the mayor of Newton with certain changes. The bill as signed by the Governor reads as follows:

Section 1. Any city or town may sprinkle or spread upon parts of its public ways or portions thereof water or any liquid or material suitable for laying or preventing dust and for sanitary purposes, and all statutes providing for watering such public ways shall apply to the use of such liquids and materials, including the appropriation of money, the expenditure thereof at the expense of the city or of the abutters, the assessment upon abutting estates, and the collection of such assessments and proceedings therefor.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

MEMBERS HONOR BOSTON PASTOR

Parishioners of the Rev. George Gordon, D. D., of the Old South Church, Pay Tribute to Faithful Service.

The Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., for 25 years pastor of the Old South Church, has been presented with over \$18,000 by his appreciative parishioners.

The presentation, which was accompanied by an illuminated book containing the names of the donors, was made Monday by William L. McKee in behalf of a committee and the church society, and was preceded by special exercises in the Old South Church, where President Charles Eliot of Harvard, Prof. Daniel Evans of the Andover Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Williston Walker of Yale, the Rev. Albert P. Fitch and Alpheus H. Hardy spoke in eulogy of Dr. Gordon and his work.

Mr. Hardy in an address of welcome stated that the church membership had increased during Mr. Gordon's pastorate 83 per cent.

FACTORY BOOM IN ATHOL.
ATHOL, Mass.—The L. S. Starrett Company's works, which have been running on short hours for some time, are on a full time schedule. Other plants here, including Lee Brothers' shoe shop, the Athol Clock Company's factory and the Joseph Wilcox clock shop are running nights to fill orders.

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

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SEVERAL furnished cottages for summer rent; two minutes walk to beach; east bathing or boating; postoffice delivery; R. R. depot 30 minutes ride; nice hotels; churches of three denominations; prices \$100, \$250, \$400, \$700. Inquire of S. N. HANDY, Cotuit, Mass.

FOR SALE
HOUSE NO. 10 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, New York, a most desirable location near the cor. 104th st., subway one block; property of Mrs. Richard Mansfield. Address WM. A. EVANS, 1 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE GRANGE, New London, Conn.; in the beautiful Pequot colony; fine view of the Sound; large grounds, stable with rooms for coachman; house contains eight bedrooms, six bathrooms, ample servants' accommodations, large hall 50x40 ft.; reception room, library, dining room, etc. Address MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD, New London, Conn.

PRINCETON
FOR SALE—A desirable summer residence, located on high ground, commanding a fine view; good neighborhood and near Wachusett mountain; land enough for several building lots; price moderate. Apply to W. R. HOWE, Princeton, Mass.

FINANCIAL
A YOUNG MAN desires to buy a small interest in a business where knowledge of electricity and telegraphy could be used. Address Box 637, New London, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS
WHERE DO YOU THINK OF SPENDING THE SUMMER?

LAKE GEORGE is attractive in many ways, especially as an economical place, considering its comforts, healthfulness and charms. I have three cottages at Hague and one at Silver Bay, to rent furnished for the season, \$250 to \$350.

W. L. DANIELS,
432 Fifth Avenue - New York.

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FOR SALE—First mortgage loans netting 5% in amounts from \$500 up to \$10,000 and title guaranteed. No expense to purchasers. We have never had a foreclosure. Also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6% and choice farm lands and fruit tracts close to Denver coming under irrigation. Big increase in value. Sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free. Write to
THE FARMERS' MORTGAGE & LOAN CO.
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FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri and eastern Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted; insurance on buildings renewed and taxes on farms paid without expense or trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

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RIVERBANK COURT
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TO sublet unfurnished three rooms and bath, second floor, suite 207. Apply at suite or at office Riverbank Court.

TO LET—6 rooms, furnished, for the summer or longer; \$52. Call 126 Neponset ave., suite 1.

ROOM AND BOARD.
SELECT BOARDING HOUSE, within 3 min. walk First Church, Scientist; transients accommodated with room and board; references exchanged. MRS. H. HILDBRETH, 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

SHOPPING PARTIES, visitors by the day or week accommodated at 16 Ashburton place, between state and court houses.

478 MASS. AVE.—3 connecting rooms, en suite or single, well furnished, bathroom floor; Scientist, prof., tourists' accom'd.

ROOMS, double and single; private baths; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL, 20-44 East 31st st., New York.

315 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Nutting; large square room, constant hot water, kitchen privileges, telephone connection.

INQUIRY ON BEEF PROVES COSTLY
CHICAGO—That \$15,000 has been the cost of the fruitless investigation of the packers by the federal grand jury is the authoritative information obtained today. The body has been sedulously at work since Dec. 14 of last year.

The letter of Attorney-General Wickham to Morris & Co. officially announcing the abandonment of the inquiry into the affairs of "Packingtown" shows the bulk of the labors of the district attorney's office and of the grand jury to have been without result. That similar action will be taken by the department of justice regarding the other matters before the jury became almost a certainty today.

INDICT FOR WHITLA KIDNAPING.
CLEVELAND—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boyle were indicted by the local grand jury today for kidnaping the Whitla boy. They are already under indictment for blackmail, but this is a second indictment.

BEST U. S. FARMS IN PANAMA.
Uncle Sam's 320,000 acres in the Panama zone will cost \$1125 an acre, with a \$300,000,000 canal included, also an interoceanic railroad, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Where is there another improved farm to compare with it?

EXHIBITION AND SALE BY AUCTION
Japanese Garden Ornaments
Wood Carvings, Porcelains
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Catalogue Free on Application
Sale Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

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Falmouth and St. Paul Streets

TO LET
DOVER, ENGLAND—Major Standen wishes to let his furnished house in the picturesque village of River, near Dover, for the month of June. Terms \$400 for the quarter or 6 guineas weekly; 3 bedrooms, three reception, large nursery, old walled garden. Information from MRS. APPLETON, The Charlesgate, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY—Two well furnished connecting rooms with private bath; good location; can be seen by appointment. X 2093, Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. C.

TO LET—Furnished apartment for month or longer. Information from MRS. 203B, Albany bldg., Boston.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—12 rooms, all improvements. Address or call J. M. HOWELL, Ocean ave., Roxbury, Long Island.

TO LET—Two suites, 1st and 3d floors; steam heat, janitor service. Apply 503 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury.

SUMMER CAMPS
CAMP CHOCORUA in the White Mountains. Vacation Camp and School for Boys, 8 years up. Mental, manual and physical training. Sports of all kinds. C. S. service and Sunday School in neighborhood. Eight year record. Illustrated booklet. S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Director, Durham st., H. A. R. Philadelphia.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED
SUMMER BOARDERS—Quiet, pleasant location in Conn. valley; one mile from railroad. Ocean ave., Roxbury, Long Island. LAND COTTAGE, Box 84, Hartland, Vt.

REVIVAL PLANNED IN NEW BEDFORD
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A revival is being planned by the pastors and members of the evangelical churches here. The meetings are to commence Sunday, April 18, and continue for two weeks. The leader of the movement will be the Rev. Henry W. Stough of Wheaton, Ill., who was in charge of the Cambridge group of churches during the recent Boston revival. D. Lansing Spooner will have charge of the music.

The plan of the revival is the same as the one carried out in Boston. The city will be divided into four groups. The officers of the committee having the affair in charge are the Rev. Clarence M. Gallup, the Rev. J. J. Phelan and Lot B. Bates. Preliminary meetings are being held this week.

SETS COOPER HEARING DATE.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The application of Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son Robin to have the sentence of 20 years' imprisonment set aside and a new trial granted will be argued before Judge William Hart on April 20. Both of the Coopers are out on bail.

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A REAL HARP—NOT A TOY
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All Traveling Expenses Included.

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Boston Travel Society Journeys
EUROPE, \$250 and up Small parties on request.
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WANTED
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World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

BEARS HAVE THEIR INNING TODAY ON STOCK MARKET

Selling Movement Starts at the Opening and Prices React Moderately for Most of the Active Issues.

TAMARACK IS DOWN

Traders had generally expected a reaction in the stock market today and it occurred on schedule time. There was a general selling movement at the opening of the New York exchange, which carried prices down somewhat, but the decline was not violent and in some cases gains were made over the opening. The Boston market reflected the general downward tendency in New York and losses were sustained throughout the list.

There was no news to account for the drop in prices but Wall Street is not slow to find disturbing information when it desires a declining market. A fall of several points was desired and the bear operators exerted their utmost endeavor to bring about a substantial decline all around. The new high record made today for May, July and September which could not be interpreted as meaning that anything serious had happened or was likely to happen to the crops but the jump in prices was regarded as purely manipulative as very slight advances were recorded in the other grains. If wheat prices were advanced on the strength of a crop shortage prices of oats and corn would improve proportionately.

Union Pacific dropped $\frac{3}{4}$ to 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour and later declined to 188. Southern Pacific lost $\frac{1}{2}$ to 121 $\frac{1}{2}$. London was reported to have been a heavy seller of these and other international, about 25,000 shares coming upon the market from that source. The bears also attacked Steel common, causing a slight setback to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour. New York Central was conspicuous in making a fractional advance to 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, while the majority of stocks were declining.

Denver & Rio Grande again was active and higher. This stock made a net gain yesterday of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the early trading. The street has not yet accounted for the strength of this stock. It is said that interests not identified with the Goulds have been large buyers of the stock and that the buying indicates a change in the control, but as Denver & Rio Grande is an important link in the Gould system this report is hardly sufficient to explain the upward movement of the stock.

The decline in Tamarack was the feature of the local market today. The copper generally were weak. The last sale of Tamarack was around 76. It opened at 74 this morning, dropped to 70 during the early trading, American Telephone & Telegraph, which showed so much strength and activity last week, was inclined to sag. It opened $\frac{1}{2}$ lower at 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped to 137. Boston & Maine opened a point higher at 145 and reacted slightly.

The improvement of Denver & Rio Grande to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the decline of American Ice from 42 to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ were features of the market in the early afternoon. Pullman was quite strong, advancing to 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ after opening $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 180. Reading, after dropping from 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 137 $\frac{1}{2}$, recovered a point. Tamarack improved to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the local board but the market generally continued weak.

Central of New Jersey advanced to 248, a gain of 3 points over last night's closing. Amalgamated Copper declined to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the late afternoon, and Missouri Pacific advanced to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$, and reacted to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$. Considerable irregularity was manifested on the Boston market. North Butte was selling at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$, a drop of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Other stocks in New York and Boston showed further losses. Steel sold under 52. New York Central lost its forenoon gain and was selling at 131 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DIVIDENDS

The Newmarket Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, payable April 15 to stockholders of record April 9.

The United States Realty & Improvement Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

The Kerr Lake Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

The dividend on Chesapeake & Ohio is expected to be raised on Thursday. The tape suggests a 4 per cent rate, although there is still a good deal of talk that the Hawley interests will keep it at 3 per cent. It is understood that the new management has a very extensive campaign of mileage expansion under consideration.

The Grand Trunk, which passed the dividends on the first and second preferred stocks last August, has resumed payments as a result of the improved earnings. A cable states that the half year's dividend is recommended on the 4 per cent guaranteed stock, 5 per cent on the first preference and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the second preference.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amal. Copper.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Car & Foundry.....	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ice Securities.....	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Locomotive.....	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Smelt & Re. pf.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Sugar.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Tobacco pf.....	96	96	96	96
Ancon.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalpa.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalpa pf.....	104	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104
At Coast Line.....	128	128	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt. & Ohio.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt. & Ohio pf.....	96	96	96	96
Br. Rap. Transp.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can. Pac. pf.....	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	176
Can. Pac. pf.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30
Cent. of N. J.....	248	248	248	248
Ches. & Ohio.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl. & Alton.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl. Fuel & Iron.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl. Southern.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64
Corn Products.....	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products pf.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del. & Hudson.....	181	181	181	181
Den. & Rio Grande.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
Erle.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric.....	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gl. Nor. pf.....	146	146	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gl. Nor. pf.....	70	70	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl. & W. B. pf.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Cent.....	147	147	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met. pf.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
Kan. City So.....	47	47	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47
Kansas & Tex.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis. & Nash.....	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mex. Cent. pf.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri P.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat. Lead.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
N. Y. Cent.....	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	168	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nor. & Western.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91
Northern Pa.....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	145
Penn. & Del.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas.....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pullman & St. Car.....	180	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pullman & St. Car.....	180	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading.....	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading Steel.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf.....	68	68	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sloss-Shef. & L.....	76	76	76	76
Southern Pacific.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	121
Southern Pacific.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul.....	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Pacific.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	34
Union Pacific.....	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Rubber pf.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	52
U. S. Steel pf.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash pf.....	49	49	48	48
Western Union.....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69
Western Union.....	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin Cent.....	59	59	58	58

BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. conv.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Algonquin gen. 4s.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & Rio Grande 4s.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Electric 4s.....	141	141	141
Interboro Met 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new.....	112	112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. H. & H. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nor. & Western 4s.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penn. ex 1915.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania cv.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading gen 4s.....	100	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4s.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 5s.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific 4s.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel 5s.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel 5s.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4s.....	74	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse cv.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
2s registered.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
do coupon.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
3s registered.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
do coupon.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
Small bonds.....	100	100	100	100
4s registered.....	119	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon.....	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panama 2s.....	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panama 1908s.....	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dist. Col. 4s.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philippine 4s.....	100	100	100	100

HEAVY SALES OF COPPER METAL

NEW YORK—The largest southwestern copper producing corporation and the principal Rocky mountain states copper producers report sales yesterday of electrolytic and casting copper to the amount of 14,000,000 pounds. Almost 40 per cent of the amount sold yesterday was for June shipment to Europe.

Phelps Dodge & Co. say of the copper market: "There is a distinct improvement in the international copper markets, notably in the demands by the electrical engineering trades for wire bars and other material. Germany is the most active foreign market. Great Britain second and France third. In the domestic markets the principal electrical engineering concerns and wire drawers report a good degree of improvement and were buyers in yesterday's market." At a meeting of the principal copper producers of North America held here today it was decided to slow down production 15 per cent below the normal production of the past month. The purpose of this is to strengthen the market as copper producers consider that at present prices they are better off to keep ore in the ground than to run at full potential capacity. This reduction in output is agreed to by producers of 85 per cent of North American copper.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened firm at 4 to 8 points higher: May 10.07@10.17; July 10.08@10.09; August 10.05 bid; October 9.98@9.97; December 9.91@9.92. LIVERPOOL—Cotton, business moderate, prices firm. American Middling uplands 5.42; sales, 700,000 burl for speculation and export. Receipts 15,000, 8600 American. Futures opened firm.

YIELD ON STOCK RATHER SMALL AT CURRENT PRICE

Advance in American Smelting Attributed to Demand for Lead and Copper, Sales Having Been Large.

AVERAGE EARNINGS

As the common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company pays only 4 per cent in dividends, and at the present selling price the yield is less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the investor, it is evident that there is something more than investment buying that is responsible for the high figure at which it is quoted. Industrial stocks are not generally regarded as desirable as railroads or telephone stocks, to say nothing of the various classes of bonds, and yet the return from an investment in Smelting at the present price is on a par with that of many good bonds.

The recent advance in American Smelting is based on the improved demand for lead and copper. The sales of lead recently have been the largest in months. The strength in silver is also a factor in the earnings of the company. It is pointed out that in 1907 the company showed earnings of nearly 13 per cent on the common, and that even in 1908 there was about 7 per cent earned on this issue.

The average earnings since 1905 have been in excess of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the common stock. Since the close of the last fiscal year there has been a steady improvement, and instead of there being doubt over the maintenance of 4 per cent on the common stock, the discussion now is of an increase in the rate.

MARKET NEWS

The preliminary report of the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1908, estimates that the losses of the railroads from the panic approximated \$330,000,000 in gross and \$129,340,460 in net earnings.

PITTSBURG—The demand for coal cars yesterday was larger than for any day in several months. The orders for additional coal equipment were about equally distributed among the Pennsylvania lines, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Gould lines.

CHICAGO—The committee on car efficiency of the American Railway Association, in its statement of car surpluses and shortages for the two weeks ended March 31, gives the total surplus of cars at 296,000, an increase from the last report, that of March 17, of 5182.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Atchafalpa has applied to the Kansas railroad commission for permission to issue \$73,000,000 common stock. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company also has asked permission to issue \$220,000 refunding bonds to take up the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf equipment trust bonds.

ALBANY—Application has been made to the public service commission, second district, by the Central New England Railway Company, for permission to issue \$12,910,000 50-year 4 per cent bonds. It is proposed to issue immediately \$9,553,000 to refund the outstanding obligations of the consolidated company. The remainder is to be used as opportunity offers to take up or discharge other obligations of the company which become due at different dates in the future.

BEEF COMPANY'S BIG BUSINESS

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, the principal competitor of the so-called Chicago beef trust, did a business last year of \$100,000,000, according to the annual report of the company. It is estimated that the company is now doing about one quarter as much business as all the big Chicago packing concerns combined. The net earnings for the year were about \$1,800,000, but the report gives in detail the earnings for only 11 months, the end of the company's fiscal year having been changed from Feb. 1 to Jan. 1. For the 11 months ended Dec. 31 last, the net earnings were \$1,645,129. No dividends were declared during the year, and the surplus was increased from \$7,478,966 to \$8,505,338. The total assets, the report states, amount to \$20,790,253.

YEAR'S REPORT MOST FAVORABLE

NEW YORK—The statement of the United States Realty & Improvement Company for the 11 months ended March 31 last shows net income of \$1,260,710; quarterly dividends \$484,884, and surplus \$775,826; surplus April 30, 1908, \$2,893,014; total surplus March 31 \$3,868,840. The earnings for the fiscal year ending April 3, it is stated, will be equivalent to about 10 per cent as against 8 per cent in the previous year. At the meeting of the board today Harry Brommer of Hallgarten & Company was elected to succeed Hugh Blumenthal of the same firm. President Black states that the company has now about \$20,000,000 worth of business on its books.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Adventure.....	8½	8½	8¼	8½
Allouez.....	38	38	38	38
Ancon.....	46½	46½	46½	46½
Arizona Commercial 43.....	43	43	41½	42½
Atlanta.....	11	11	11	11
Bonanza.....	52½	52½	52½	52½
Butte Coal.....	24½	24½	24½	24½
Calumet & Arizona.....	101½	101½	101½	101½
Calumet & Hecla.....	623	623	623	623
Centennial.....	30½	30½	30½	30½
Consolidated Mercur 30.....	33½	33½	29½	33½
Porcupine Range.....	43½	43½	43½	43½
East-West.....	10½	10½	10½	10½
Franklin.....	15½	15½	15½	15½
Granby.....	96	96	96	96
Grange-Canaan.....	10½	10½	10½	10½
Hecla.....	14½	14½	14½	14½
Idaho.....	9½	9½	8½	9½
Michigan.....	12½	12½	12½	12½
Shaw.....	62	62	62	62
Wadsworth.....	20½	21	20½	20½
Butte Route.....	72½	72½	70½	72½
San Dominick.....	52½	52½	52½	52½
Iron.....	34	34	34	34
Incey.....	83½	90½	83½	90½
Nancy.....	14½	14½	14½	14½
Superior Copper.....	40	40	40	40
Marquette.....	74	74	70	73½
Unity.....	14½	14½	14½	14½
Consolidated.....	39½	40	39	39½
Copper Co.....	43½	43½	43½	43½
.....	4½	4½	4½	4½
.....	43	43	43	43

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

LOYALTY

The human mind has few finer qualities than that of loyalty. Yet so hopelessly inconsistent is it, even in its conception of what is good, that there is hardly any quality known to it which is more marred by its own defects. Loyalty, declared a famous statesman, consists in standing by a man when he is wrong; any one can stand by him when he is right. Anybody, of course, can stand by a man when he is right, but, as a matter of fact, the majority of people prefer standing by right when it is in a majority. "You may know," Mrs. Eddy very wisely writes, on page 225 of Science and Health, "when first Truth leads by the fewness and faithfulness of its followers." Faithful as Peter was, faithful unto death as he one day proved himself to be, he yet shrunk from the accusation "thy speech betrayeth thee"; that lesser men should hesitate then is not wonderful. There is in reality hardly any length to which men's misconception of loyalty will not carry them until they are lost in a Walpurgis night of infamy, so that it may be said of them as of Launcelot:

"His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."
The very fact of this, it might be thought, would have warned the world that there must be something fundamentally wrong with its conception of loyalty, yet, blind as Samson, it blunders on, often repudiating the explanation which would save it, and insisting in pulling its house down on its own head.

The mistake of the world lies in persisting in sinking the foundations of its theories in the sands of human opinion instead of in the rock of Principle. Jesus warned it of what would follow, but it hesitates to take to heart his warning. Its constitutional inaccuracy and inherent apathy cause it to revolt from what, to its material sensuousness, appears only as the pedantry of an undue insistence on the absolute. Jesus, who was perfectly well aware of what may be termed the human capacity for verbal embroidery, summed up the situation in the words, "But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." Jesus, of course, did not for a moment imagine that his words would ever be taken with the literal exactness which has been read into them in certain phases of western thought, but he did distinctly intend to warn his listeners against that looseness of expression which discloses looseness of thought. Mingling as he did with the world without being of the world, he clothed his thoughts in lan-

guage which the world could readily comprehend, but his own conception never deviated a hair's breadth from the absolute. As he was the way this is the model for those who desire to walk in the way.

It is easy to become alighted in anxiety not to seem to be walking unnaturally. The wise course, as ever, is between extremes; it is to speak so that we may be understood as Jesus was understood, without abating one atom of our own realization of the absolute. Jesus' meaning was, of course, quite commonly mistaken. Spiritual things can only be spiritually understood, and only those whose ears were attuned to the spiritual had ears to hear. The disciples themselves even mistook his meaning frequently, as when, having told them that Lazarus was sleeping, he was compelled to go on and explain to them that Lazarus was what humanity was considered dead. "Then said Jesus unto them plainly, Lazarus is dead." But if Jesus, in speaking of sickness or death, had allowed sickness or death to become a reality to him he would have been disloyal to his own understanding of Truth, and would have forfeited his power to heal sickness and to raise the dead. "Divine Mind," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 183 of Science and Health, "rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty. Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength. Submission to error superinduces loss of power."

Loyalty, it will be seen from this, is only possible to Truth. Loyalty to a person is only a mere shadow of loyalty, for it is neither more nor less than loyalty to a human conception of Truth, if not something very much further removed from Truth even than that. At the same time a man who is obeying Truth, so far as in him lies, with all his strength, will be loyal to those who are also faithful in their endeavor to be obedient to Truth, in a way and to an extent he would never have deemed possible before. Shakespeare, building truer than he knew, has expressed this with extraordinary clearness, in the famous speech which he places in the mouth of Polonius:

"This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."
Man's own self is the image and likeness of God; the self to which Christ Jesus alluded when he declared, "I and my Father are one." As a matter of fact Jesus did not say, "I and my Father are one." He said, as a reference to the text will show in a moment, "I and the Father are one." If Jesus had not been claimed by scholastic theology as the son of God in a sense totally distinct from the sense in which he made the claim for himself, the alteration of the word would not much matter. As it is, it has been used to suggest to humanity that it cannot hope to do the works that Jesus did, since he was God; and so to rob it of the hopes of the fruits of its loyalty to Truth.

The Poet Southey
and Horseless Carriages

The destruction of the picturesque Avon Gorge in England through the quarrying was referred to by the poet Southey as "selling the sublime and the beautiful by the cartload." The phrase reappeared in Punch thus: "The beauties of nature are being carted away to repair roads, and ravines are being knocked down to the highest bidder."

Southey was born in Bristol, in the Avon valley, where his father had a haberdashery's shop "at the sign of the Hare" in Wine street. As a man he had a strong affection for Bristol, and in 1827 he writes: "I live in hopes of having a steam carriage which will enable me to transport myself and family at reasonable cost. When this is effected, which is likely to be in a very few years (!), we will mount the vehicle some day when the water boils and steer for my native city, which I should like my children to see."

Ex-President Roosevelt in Suez Canal

Describing the course of Colonel Roosevelt's trip from Italy to East Africa, the Chicago Record-Herald says:

"Nothing in his whole voyage probably will be more interesting to the ex-President than his trip through the Suez canal. He is parent of the Panama canal. It is perhaps his favorite among the great undertakings of his administrations, and his personal inspection of it will enable him to make a close comparison between the two great canals. The Suez canal is, of course, a very different proposition from that of Panama, though the problem of part of the latter is similar to that of the whole of the Suez canal, whose sandy shelving banks necessitate a constant dredging which is the day and night task of the canal guardians."

The ex-President's ship will glide so silently, so slowly through the narrow channel that at times it will seem as if it were not moving. The low, flat, level shores, stretching in alternate wastes of sand and water to the horizon, are so uniform that there is no feature by which to mark progress. On the eastern horizon the mountains of the Holy Land rise like a pink vision of lonely desolation. How many years did the sons of Israel wander in that land far away to our left?

Natives, some on camels, some on donkeys and some on sandaled feet, travel

Women Tourists in Paris

The writer recalls with what anxiety she recently approached the bewildering city of Paris, expecting to find her movements hampered by popular opinion against the propriety of any woman wandering alone through the world. However, she found Paris to be almost like an American city in this respect, at least in the regions of the Champs Elysee, L'Etoile, L'Opera. No one seemed at all to reprehend the traveler's visit to the opera and theater whence she returned alone at midnight, via the wonderful Paris subway, making her way through the quiet side streets near Napoleon's Arc de Triomphe and waiting the necessary minutes on the sidewalk till the concierge could wake up and get to unbar the big doors of the porte cochere.

Going to the Paris "Italian Opera" alone to hear "Andrea Chenier," which with its stirring scenes from the days of the revolution, rouses an enthusiasm in the galleries that some way adds realism for the foreign observer, the visitor was comforted by the presence of the women ushers in their simple uniform. The program, by the way, had to be bought of the usher, who expects a little fee besides for finding your seat.

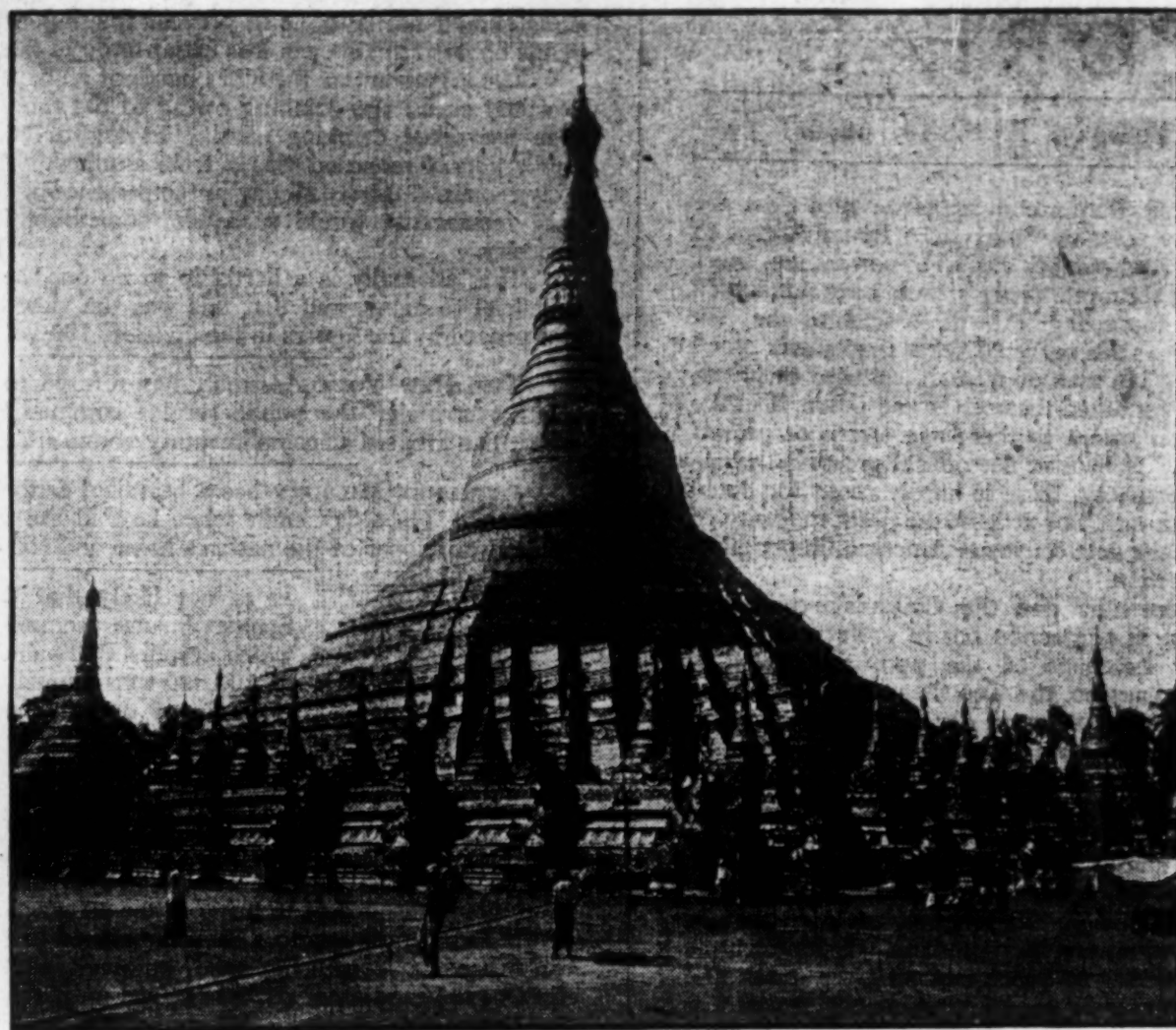
The feeling one has in Paris is that no one makes your business his unless you ask for help. Then there is instant courtesy and interest. It seems in this respect a highly civilized community. Nobody seems ever to notice what other people are doing. In London one finds personal interest in the whence, whither and wherefore at least of all American travelers, and in Italy the interest in the detail of one's doings is very marked. In Paris everybody seems to accept the stranger just for what he chooses to stand. If he have a past or a future, nobody is concerned. What he is and offers in the present moment is the whole point of contact. This does not seem to apply especially to strangers, but seems also to be the usual attitude of Parisians toward each other.

The most perfect and best of characters, in my estimation, is his who is as ready to pardon the moral errors of mankind as if he were every day guilty of some himself, and at the same time as cautious of committing a fault as if he never forgave one.—Pliny.

Women students have been barred from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., as the result of the long continued opposition of the masculine undergraduates. This recalls the early struggles at Cornell, where the co-eds had rather a difficult time of it, more from the boys' ridicule than active opposition. Now the presence of women at Cornell is a wholly accepted fact, taken quite as much of course as their presence in other places where men are found. It really looks after all as if the further west we go the more the normal oneness of women and men is accepted of the general. As well bar the blonde men from college as either masculine men or feminine. Woman is man as much as man is. Further, nothing is more self-evident than the fact that men who have no womanly influences lose in manliness, just as women who never come into association with men rarely develop a full womanly strength and sympathy. As today we look back on the ages of slaveholding as the borderland of barbarism, in just such a light will the future regard the tyrannical segregation of women which has existed through the ages. It is a strong argument of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's that in Australia, where women have the full franchise, the growing boy retains his childhood's respect for his mother's opinions. She is a citizen on equal footing with his father.

The boy's distrust in the mother's judgment of worldly expedience may begin when he finds she does not know what father knows about baseball, but when he learns that she is not counted an adviser in affairs of the state, which is only the great general home of the people, he had unconsciously limits her right to govern him to the familiar fire-side. It is only after hard experiences in worldly wisdom that he comes to understand how the strength and dependableness of the mother's nature are worth more to him than all his practical politics. If having the vote does no more than enable women to hold the boys through the hard period of learning young manhood's lessons, here alone is sufficient reason for placing this symbol of power and freedom, held so dear by man, in the hands of the "other-man" whom the boy knows as mother.

ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE



THE GREAT BUDDHA-PAGODA AT RANGUN.
Showing spires surrounding base and central spire, reaching a height of 300 feet.

Typical, indeed, is this Shive Dagon Pagoda, this pyramid looming more than 300 feet high. This marvelous structure, fabled to have been founded 2400 years ago at the time of Buddha, was built in its present form about 300 years ago, upon nuclei-composed of former pagodas, overlaid by this.

The mingled majesty, stability and order of this gilded memorial structure

are qualities most evident. Idol-elements are at minimum compared with most Hindu temples. Here the colossal-winged lions on guard, some upright, Buddha-figures and one recumbent, suffice. Throughout is the expression of aspiration, of upward reach, told by the surrounding spires at the base and surmounting the central shaft, gracefully par excellence in its exquisite by studied outlines. This typical pagoda

is all the more significant because it is a comparatively recent expression of national character. It is the later, more prosperous era of India that produced it. This is a direct contrast to the record of Ceylon, whose Buddhist glory was greatest in the earliest centuries of the Christian era, and whose architectural marvels were finished when the architectural history of Burmah first dawned upon us.

Signor Ernesto Nathan, the
Jewish Mayor of Rome

Most assuredly, the world does move. Not only does it move, but it is taking giant strides in these days. And always forward. Nowhere on earth were the Jews for centuries treated with greater injustice, with greater inhumanity than in Rome. And now Rome has elected Ernesto Nathan, a Jew, for its mayor!

Mr. Nathan was born in London, and comes of a family which extended hospitality in England to Mazzini, when he was called from the land of his birth. He is, according to a writer in the Outlook, the son of a patriot, a worker for the Risorgimento, and in due time he himself became an Italian citizen.

In calling upon Sig. Nathan a first impression is that of a man who never ceases increasing in height as he rises to greet you, he is so tall and spare. He looks at you out of eyes which seem to speak of his experience with Italy's past. He is now an authority on the period of the Risorgimento, the name which the Italians apply to that wonderful and final struggle for political liberty and national unity which resulted in 1870 in a new-born Italy.

The mayor of Rome is elected not by the popular vote but through the council, which is a body of 80 representative men, chosen on a general ticket, and containing at least 20 who represent the minority. It was around Sig. Nathan's personality that the battle at the polls was largely waged; and the election resulted in an emphatic defeat of the party which had ruled in Rome for uncounted generations.

The mayorality of Rome is more than a municipal dignity. The chief magistrate of the capital city exercises an influence which extends to all parts of Italy, and the present mayor, who is both aggressive and progressive, is expected by his party to achieve great things for liberalism throughout the entire kingdom.

Happily it is not the result of our acts that makes them brave and noble, but the acts themselves and the unselfish love that moved us to do them.—R. L. Stevenson.

Goethe and Land Ownership

We find in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" a discussion of the land problem which offers food for thought, even briefly quoted.

If we consider, my friends, the most populous provinces and kingdoms of the continent, we find wherever available soil occurs, that it is tilled, planted, kept in order and made beautiful, and in like measure sought after, taken possession of, forfeited and defended. Thus, accordingly do we convince ourselves of the high value of landed possessions and are forced to look upon it as the first, the best thing that can be man's. When we find then, on closer inspection, the love of parents and children, the close clanship of fellow countrymen and townsmen, as well as the general patriotic sentiment based immediately upon the soil, then does this acquisition and retention of area in large or small amount seem ever more worthy and important and worthy of respect.

And yet one might say, if what man

possesses is of great worth, to what he does and achieves a still greater merit must be ascribed. We may therefore in a complete review, regard land ownership as a smaller part of the goods that have been granted to us; but the most and highest of them consist really in what is movable, and that which is gained is a life of movement.

For such, are we younger men especially bound to look round about us, for even if we had a desire to stay and plod on with our fathers' inheritance, yet do we find ourselves summoned a thousand times by no means to shut our eyes to a wider prospect outward and round about. Let us therefore hasten quickly to the seashore and convince ourselves in one look what immeasurable spaces stand open for activity.

It has been said and repeated "Where I am well off, there is my fatherland." yet this comforting proverb would be better expressed if it ran, "Where I am useful, there is my fatherland."

TODAY'S PUZZLE



Maggie draws a straight line through five squares, thereby scoring 34 points. How many can you score with one straight mark?—Washington Star.

ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM.
That cares are plural all the world would deem;
That they are bitter, too, we often dream;
Now if to cares you add the letter S
Then bitter cares become a sweet career.

Every man instinctively feels that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.—Lowell.

Baptism

Behold I have witnessed the glory,
Out of heaven the beautiful dove,
And upon her face by the dear God's grace
The wonderful light of Love.

Admiration is an art which we must learn.—G. P. Upton.

Garden in the Backyard

WE have discoursed upon "the backyard beautiful" and "the backyard useful." There is enough sunny land growing weeds in Norwich every year to put fresh-grown vegetables and fruits on the table of the working classes at the least possible cost in labor. Any workman who has in the rear of the house a lot of sunny land as large over as a dining table may grow radishes, lettuce and string beans, or rhubarb and currants and gooseberries, blackberries or raspberries, without making a drudge of himself, says the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin. Sown broadcast to lettuce and radishes, it will give green stuff all summer. Four square feet of New Zealand spinach planted in a yard will give a family greens—good greens—once or twice a week the season through. Three rows of string beans, 12 feet long and four feet apart, will yield many measures of string beans than can be bought at the store. Then there are beets and turnips and tomatoes which thrive with a little care. There is not only truck in it for the table, but exercise, open air and improved health for those who work the land. A garden of pretty flowers for decorating the house may be as easily grown. Move with intelligence—use the hoe freely, and as Isaac Walton remarked, "Use the hoe as if you loved it."

Commercial Travelers and
Language Study

The secret of Germany's success in commerce is explained in Van Norden's Magazine as extremely simple, and the wonder is that Germany's competitors have never profited by her example.

Germany simply speaks the languages of the countries with which she deals and adopts their customs for her own while necessary. No German commercial salesman would dream of going to South America to dispose of his goods and expect to succeed in the German tongue. He speaks Spanish, or Portuguese, as the case may demand; he wears the garb of the native, he wastes time in siestas, he eats what his associates eat. In short, he becomes one of them.

Likewise, when he goes to Canton, or Shanghai, or Hong Kong, he does not go there as a stranger. Before he leaves Germany he speaks Chinese, which he has learned at one of the many commercial schools from native teachers. In Shanghai will be found German commercial salesmen whose costume and method of living are so identified with the country that they are hard to recognize as Germans. Thus they deal directly with the merchant instead of by the round-about way of the interpreter, and thus they succeed.

When a German merchant wishes to send a representative to China he has at his command a man educated thoroughly in commercial lines, who can speak and write the language of the country to which he is accredited, and who will, to the most minute detail, observe the customs of the people.

Horseback Exercise for
Vassar Girls.

It has been decided by the faculty of Vassar College to introduce horseback riding as one of the forms of exercise for the young women at college. A riding master is to begin work at the close of the Easter vacation, April 7. Several saddle horses are to be added to the college stables. The students are delighted at the prospect of dashing over the country roads. It is believed at the college that horseback riding will cause many of the students to abandon rowing on the lake, high jumping, vaulting, basketball and other sports in which Vassar excels.—N. Y. Sun.

He who sins, sins against himself. He who is unjust wrongs himself by making himself evil.—Marcus Aurelius.

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PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

The
Christian Science
Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.
FREDERICK DIXON, Associate Editor.

All communications pertaining to conduct of this paper and for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries:

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All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 18, 1909.

Naval Heroes

WHEN that proud squadron filed past the many ports of Chile, from Punta Arenas to Arica, where such display of power had never been seen, one thought must have dominated the marveling crowds assembled on the shores; the query of what that power stood for. No man or woman, cultured or illiterate, but asked themselves and others if in the end it meant to them aggression or protection. Whatever the official greetings, whatever the extent of popular courtesy, there is hardly room for doubt that to the "Yankees of the South," or at least the great majority of the Chilenos, the passage of the fleet conveyed American imperialism rather than American protection.

Not many months passed by and the Chileans experienced American naval heroism not in aggression but in protection. At a fire which threatened the existence of the port and town of Coquimbo, just north of Valparaiso, the Tennessee sent her officers and men to help save the town and two men distinguished themselves by such extraordinary bravery that the commanding officer reported that "no heroism could have been surpassed by theirs without being unpardonable rashness." And so a general order has just been issued at the navy department awarding medals of honor and gratuities to George H. Wheeler and William H. Gowan, the fire fighters of Coquimbo, Chile, on Jan. 20, 1909.

It is indeed the glory of Anglo-Saxon naval tradition that its might is the might of protection, not of aggression. Britain's fleets have rendered and are rendering to peace and progress, trade and research, services that will never be even approximately realized or appreciated, while it was solely the thought of protection, the might of right, which carried the squadron around the world on what was and is the most superb naval feat since the great navigators. Against this steadfast thought of protection the aggression that may have lurked in the Pacific was powerless.

It is said that the world tour of the squadron proved the greatest stimulus to shipbuilding in our times; that never before have so many of the smaller nations conceived such large naval programs. Let the builders take inspiration not from the sinews but rather from the thought.

It is not announced as yet whether Walter Wellman, during his coming polar trip, is going to carry his balloon in his schooner or his schooner in his balloon. Everything, however, is bound to become public in time.

SOMETHING which fifty years ago could hardly be conceived of in the most venturesome of imaginations is threatening the existence of the highlands of the Hudson river, extending down the stream from Newburgh, a distance of twenty miles, and constituting the predominant feature of a stretch of scenery which is seldom rivaled and not often surpassed for picturesqueness and grandeur in any other part of the country or the world. The ugly hand of commercialism has been laid upon them. The cliffs are being defaced and demolished by trap-rock quarrying.

They are admired today by all lovers of nature who have opportunity for gazing upon them as they have been for generations and for centuries. They form one of the priceless attractions of the region lying around the greatest city of the country.

Unwisely factories will soon invade them. As they become commercialized their value increases and the farther they become removed from public ownership and control. They could once have been purchased from private owners at a very low price and they should have been created a state reservation long ago. At all events, a bill is now before the New York Legislature whose purpose is to embrace them in a state park as a memorial to Henry Hudson, who sailed up the river in the Half Moon, and to Robert Fulton, who navigated it in the Clermont.

It is deemed most fitting that the dedication of this park shall mark the Robert Fulton memorial services, which are to occur next fall. For some reason, however, the measure providing for it is apparently being "held up" by the committee on ways and means at Albany, and lest seeming public apathy would justify its pigeonholing, the New York city newspapers, and notably the Times, are urging that telegrams and letters demanding prompt action on the bill be addressed to Assemblyman Merritt, chairman of the committee named.

As in the case of the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, Niagara Falls and other of our magnificent natural attractions which were threatened with invasion and destruction, the entire country is interested in the preservation of the scenery of the Hudson, and if by any chance New York state should fail of its duty in this particular, there is no question but that the federal government would be invited to step between the highlands and the spoilers.

The English Temperance Movement

THE VICIOUS old saying that when England got herself into debt she proceeded to drink herself out is in a wholesome way to becoming as extinct as the old public house signs, "Here a man may be made drunk for two pence." For years past the drink bill of the nation has been declining annually by millions; restaurants in which intoxicants are not sold, which can scarcely be said to have more than existed a few years ago, are today probably more numerous than those in which they are; only quite recently the second reading of a bill passed the House of Commons for the closing of public houses on Sunday; and now, by an overwhelming majority, the House has passed the second reading of a bill for the closing of public houses on election days.

The scenes depicted in Hogarth's picture of the election have, of course, long ceased to take place. The days, as the under-secretary of state for home affairs admitted, in giving the bill the support of the government, "when a by-election was an orgy and a general election a national saturnalia" have passed away, but, as the introducer of the bill contended, that is no reason why every conceivable

thing should not be done to prevent treating, which so long as the public houses remain open it is easier to do in theory than in practice.

The argument, on the other hand, of an opponent of the bill that it would encourage drinking owing to the thirst of those who had been prevented drinking all day having to be satisfied when the public houses reopened was a trifle strained. A man who deliberately remained thirsty all day in the presence of innumerable temperance restaurants would surely be something in the nature of a curiosity.

The bill really is a hardship to no one, and cannot fail to be beneficial to many, and that this was the view taken by the House was proved by the figures in the division, 199 votes to 46.

THE NEW YORK Assembly has refused to put telegraphs and telephones under the public service commissioners, a reservation which has aroused uncomplimentary comment.

ATTORNEY MILBURN has a beautiful faith in the Standard Oil Company. He didn't smile when he told the court that it was the greatest developer of the nation's home and foreign commerce.

Marvelous Rise of the Beet Sugar Industry

IT IS NOT likely that the provision of the Senate finance committee tariff measure which permits Philippine sugar to the extent of 300,000 tons annually to enter this country free of duty is regarded as a serious menace to their industry by the beet sugar men, else it could not have got by the subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Burrows, Smoot and Flint, representing the sugar-producing states of Michigan, Utah and California. It is said that what the American producers fear most is an attempt in debate to bring in the so-called sugar trust, as some of the Democratic senators have threatened to do. The Democratic ranks are far from being solid, however, with relation to a sugar duty, as the cane sugar states are lined up for mutual protection with the beet-sugar states. In this connection some facts with regard to the growth of the beet-sugar industry will be interesting, regardless of views held on the tariff.

Prior to the adoption of the Dingley protective tariff in July, 1897, the production of beet-sugar in the United States ranged from 285 tons in 1888 to 32,726 tons in 1896. Although the tariff was only effective for eleven months and five days of 1898, the production rose to 42,245 tons. Nine years later, in 1907, it was more than ten times as large, namely, 483,611 tons. The following figures from the United States department of commerce and labor, bureau of statistics, show the production in tons for a period of eight years:

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1900	81,697	1904	240,604
1901	86,082	1905	242,113
1902	184,606	1906	312,920
1903	173,155	1907	483,611

One of the most important results of establishing the industry in the United States is revealed by a table based upon factory tables of disbursements and the latest estimates of the 1908-9 crop by the department of agriculture, as follows:

	1908	1898 to 1908
For beets	\$21,867,000	\$141,737,774
For fuel	2,146,000	13,909,968
For coke	185,000	1,109,135
For limerock	606,000	4,316,887
For sacks and barrels	1,073,000	6,954,984
For sundry supplies	1,073,000	6,954,984
Salaries of officers, clerks, etc.	703,000	4,556,714
For workmen	3,737,000	24,222,530
For repairs and new machinery	1,332,000	8,633,773
For general expense	2,294,000	14,869,276
Freight on sugar at 30c per 100 lbs.	2,781,000	16,881,198
Total	\$37,857,000	\$244,237,223

According to the American Sugar Industry and Beet-Sugar Gazette, if the vast sums invested in lands and railroads connected with the industry, or made necessary by its establishment, were added to the disbursements shown above, they would appear to have reached close to \$500,000,000 in the past ten years.

That it is a great industry is clear. That it has grown marvelously within a decade is self-evident. That it is an industry which is of widespread importance is plain. The things that we still have to learn with regard to it are: How much more protection does it need? and How much regulation can it stand?

THE UNITED STATES treasury receipts for the first seven days of April show a surplus of \$1,061,000. A year ago for the first seven days of April there was a deficit of \$3,292,000. This is most encouraging, but it must be remembered that a deficiency of over \$100,000,000 must be made up, and, moreover, it should not be permitted to lead us into any new extravagances.

IN RELATION to the electrification of the railroads in Chicago it is well to go back a decade or so when the movement for the abolition of the grade crossing was set on foot. The railroads then centering in the great lakeside metropolis declared they would resist to the uttermost every step taken in the direction of track elevation. They employed eminent and expensive legal counsel to advise them and they were advised that the city could not by ordinance compel them to raise the levels of their rights of way. The city, on the other hand, was advised by its law department that under the police powers vested in municipalities, it could compel the railroads to raise their tracks in the interest of public safety.

The dispute remains unsettled, but the railroads have elevated their roadbeds. Almost every line entering Chicago is above the street level. The railroads never pressed their protest in court because, it is said, a decision would render them subject to track-raising ordinances in every other city, town and village of the state. Apparently track elevation in Chicago was brought about by mutual agreement between the municipality and the railroads; in reality it was brought about by compulsion.

Mr. Harriman's statement a few days ago, referred to in these columns, to the effect that the Illinois Central would not electrify its lines into Chicago unless the city assumed half the cost of the undertaking, is likely to lead to another important test of municipal police power in that community. Although the corporation counsel has advised the mayor that the city lacks authority to compel a railroad to electrify its terminals to abate the smoke nuisance, many lawyers disagree with him. However, legislation is being provided which

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will overcome the difficulties discovered by the city's legal adviser. This is in the nature of an amendment to the city and villages act authorizing cities to prescribe the motive power by which cars may be operated within the limits of communities. No matter how beneficial it may be to municipalities, such legislation will prove extremely costly to the railroads, since it will enable hundreds of smaller communities to enforce conditions which graceful compliance with a reasonable demand would have confined for a long time to very large cities, and, perhaps, exclusively to Chicago.

We would like to call attention to the fact that tactfulness always goes a great deal farther than stubbornness and we do not believe the railroad corporations will give an opportunity for the establishment of precedents which will affect not alone the companies operating in Illinois but those in practically every state in the Union.

THE ORDER removing brass figureheads from the battleships might be extended with propriety to figureheads of all kinds, brass or otherwise, wherever found.

SECRETARY OF WAR DICKINSON is evidently going to be one of the frank diplomatists who isn't afraid to talk quite naturally and sensibly to the people about questions that interest us all.

The Senate Tariff Bill

THE TARIFF measure prepared by the Senate finance committee, practically a substitute for the Payne bill, and which for convenience' sake will be known, for the present at least, as the Aldrich bill, seems to be based upon the proposition that there is no great occasion for serious increases in the duties on imports by reason of the deficit in the treasury. On all necessities especially, the rates in the bill reported to the Senate yesterday are lower. All items in the liquor schedule, however, are increased. Luxuries must pay higher taxes. The increase on wines and spirits is expected to produce \$3,000,000 of new-revenue.

The old duties on hosiery and gloves have been restored. In the cotton industries there is an extension of the specific rates to cover a class of fancy goods and novelties which are covered in the existing law by ad valorem rates. The resulting ad valorem rates have not been increased. Cocoa has been returned to the free list, as has also common earthenware. The only change in the lumber schedule is the placing of imported hardwoods on the free list. The sugar schedule remains as it came from the House.

On two points all the Washington correspondents seem to be in agreement—firstly, that a fight on free hides and free coal is inevitable, and, secondly, that the finance committee has reserved for future introduction many important amendments. One of these, it is said, contemplates further advances on luxuries.

The Senate committee seems on the whole to have worked pretty closely along the lines of the Dingley act. There are numerous changes, but they are of minor character. No radical provisions appear in the bill. As to taxation outside of duties on imports for national revenue purposes, Senator Aldrich's remark to the effect that it would not be necessary is very significant.

PROHIBITION by means of boycott is a novel method of reform, but it appears to be working well in Finland. The Russian government refused to sanction prohibition for Finland because it needed the money from the liquor tax. Now the Finns declare they won't go near a saloon for six months and nearly all the men in the country have agreed to the boycott.

The Government and an Old Debt

THERE is an interesting bit of national politico-financial history again brought into exploitation by the bill of Representative Murdock of Kansas, in relation to recalling the government's surplus on deposit with the various states under the act of 1836. It is not believed that the bill will be passed, although it is conceded that the several states interested could pay back the money without hardship. It was in 1836 that as a result of unprecedented sales of public land the United States treasury found itself in possession of an embarrassing surplus. Apparently its revenues were going to continue to exceed by millions its annual expenditures. In those days the activities of the federal government were confined within comparatively narrow limits. Its affairs were at the high tide of prosperity. On the other hand, the states had, or felt they had, many and pressing problems. They were young; their resources were only becoming visible. It was not a wise policy to keep money stored in the national treasury that could be used for development purposes in the states. Moreover, a surplus invited extravagance. The way out of all this was to deposit the surplus with the several states, in proportion to their respective representation in Congress. The following is an exhibit of the amount which each state received and the amount to which it is indebted to the national treasury at the present time:

Maine, \$956,000; Maryland, \$956,000; New Hampshire, \$669,000; Vermont, \$669,000; Massachusetts, \$1,338,000; Connecticut, \$756,000; Rhode Island, \$382,000; New York, \$4,015,000; Pennsylvania, \$2,868,000; New Jersey, \$765,000; Ohio, \$2,007,000; Indiana, \$860,000; Michigan, \$287,000; Virginia, \$2,199,000; North Carolina, \$1,440,000; South Carolina, \$1,051,000; Georgia, \$1,051,000; Alabama, \$669,000; Louisiana, \$478,000; Mississippi, \$382,000; Tennessee, \$1,434,000; Kentucky, \$1,424,000; Missouri, \$382,000; Arkansas, \$287,000; Delaware, \$287,000.

Every year since these deposits were made the treasurer of the United States has reported in his schedule of the "unavailable funds of the government" the \$28,100,000 thus distributed. It has always been pronounced "unavailable" simply because Congress has never authorized steps for the withdrawal of the deposits. The money would have been very useful to the national government a short time after the deposits were made, because a panic ensued which emptied the treasury. However, this panic also rendered the states incapable of responding in case a demand had been made for the deposits.

Representative Murdock believes that, in view of the present deficit in the treasury, and the efforts of the government to increase its revenues, this would be a good time to take some action in the premises.

Many states have contributed in so many ways toward the upkeep of the national government since 1836—have responded so generously to its calls in recent years—are manifestly so ready at any time to help it should it get into any kind of trouble—that insistence by the federal authorities on the collection of this old debt might not be regarded as an ungracious act. And more especially since what the government is in need of is not revenue from extraordinary sources, but ordinary economy.